# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-139
Wednesday
20 July 1988

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-139 20 July 1988

CONTENTS


**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW**

20 July Middle East and South Asia Review ..... 1

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**Palestinian Affairs**

U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem Setting 'Trap' *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* ..... 3
PLO's 'Arafat Receives USSR's Vorontsov 19 Jul *[INA]* ..... 3
Support for PLO Pledged *[WAKH]* ..... 3
PLO Turns Down Shamir Offer on Autonomy *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 16 Jul]* ..... 4
PLO Officials View Iranian Acceptance of 598 ..... 4
Announcement 'Welcomed' *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* ..... 5

**ARAB AFRICA**

**Algeria**

Iranian Recognition of Resolution 598 Welcomed ..... 6
Border Passage Protocol Signed With Libya ..... 6

**Egypt**

Imprisonment of Four Turrah Guards Ordered ..... 6
Ghali, Sao Tome Foreign Minister Hold Talks ..... 7
Economy Minister Leaves for UAE on 4-Day Visit ..... 7
Mubarak Meets Outgoing Iraqi, Israeli Envoys *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 13 Jul]* ..... 7
Sason Departs ..... 7
UK's Mellor Criticizes Shamir Stand on Peace ..... 7
Israeli Offer to PLO on Territories Viewed ..... 8
Ministers Review Wheat Consumption, Subsidies ..... 9
Policy on Islamic Investment Companies Explained *[AL-SHA'B 5 Jul]* ..... 9
Moves Against Investment Companies Deplored *[AL-AHRAR 4 Jul]* ..... 10
Briefs ..... 10
Canadian Envoy Ends Term ..... 10

**Libya**

Statement Issued on Iranian Acceptance of 598 ..... 10
'Free Movement' Agreement With Algeria Signed ..... 11
Joint Education Agreement Signed With Algeria ..... 11
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Telegram to Nelson Mandela ..... 11

**Sudan**

Iran's Acceptance of Resolution 598 Welcomed ..... 12
'Foreign Pressure' Cited Against Islamic Laws ..... 12
Paper Criticizes IMF Policy Toward Country ..... 12
Opposition Leader Denies Accord With Garang ..... 13

**Tunisia**

Spokesman Welcomes Iranian Acceptance of 598 ..... 13

## ARABIAN PENINSULA

### Intra-Gulf Affairs

Gulf Papers View Iranian Acceptance of 598 ..... 14

### Kuwait

Defense Minister Interviewed on U.S. Relations ..... 15
KUNA Assesses Prime Minister's U.S. Visit ..... 16
Papers Hail Iranian Decision To Accept 598 ..... 17

### Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Interviewed on Hajj, Arms Purchases *[KUNA]* ..... 18
Interior Minister Comments on Hajj Security ..... 18

### United Arab Emirates

President Cables Saddam, Khamene'i on 598 ..... 19

### Yemen Arab Republic

Foreign Ministry 'Source' Hails Iran on 598 ..... 20

## IRAQ

'Aziz Statement on Iran's Acceptance of 598 ..... 21
Saddam Discusses Iranian Stand With Arab Leaders ..... 21
Phone Call From King Husayn ..... 21
Talks With YAR's Salih ..... 22
Paper Blames 'Iranian Rulers' for Starting War ..... 22
Press on Iranian Aggression, Peace Option ..... 23
Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities ..... 23
Communique No 3,266 ..... 23
Two F-5's Attacked ..... 24
Pumping Stations Raided ..... 24
INA Reports Reagan's National Day Message ..... 24

## ISRAEL

Reaction to Possible Gulf War Cease-Fire ..... 25
Peres Comments ..... 25
Rabin Cited ..... 25
'Senior Security Source' Warns Iraq on 'Red Line' *[MA'ARIV 20 Jul]* ..... 27
Radio Encourages Negotiations ..... 28
More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories ..... 28
'Terrorists' Sentenced ..... 28
East Jerusalem Youth Killed ..... 28
Stonethrowing Follows ..... 28
Old City Quiet ..... 29
1 Killed, 4 Wounded in Janin ..... 29
1 Dead, 3 Injured in Al-Shuyukh ..... 29
Policeman 'Slightly Wounded' ..... 29
Baraq Says 210 Killed Since Start of 'Uprising' ..... 29
Palestinian Sources Differ *[HA'OLAM HAZE 20 Jul]* ..... 29
Reduction in Public Services in Territories Seen ..... 30
New License Plates Issued to Gaza Residents ..... 30
Welfare Funds Allowed Into Territories ..... 30
3 UNIFIL Soldiers Wounded in South Lebanon ..... 30
Sharon Says Talks With Ceausescu 'Important' ..... 31

Reportage on Visit of Netherlands Officials ..... 31
Rabin Meets With Lubbers ..... 31
Differences on Soviet Jews *[THE JERUSALEM POST 19 Jul]* ..... 32
'Major Change' in Dutch Position *[AL-QUDS 18 Jul]* ..... 32
Egypt Said Correct on Infiltration Complaints *[MA'ARIV 19 Jul]* ..... 33
Egypt Agrees To Hold Tabah Talks in Cairo *[THE JERUSALEM POST 20 Jul]* ..... 33
New South African Envoy Met by Demonstrators *[THE JERUSALEM POST 19 Jul]* ..... 34
Peres Sends Birthday Greetings to Mandela ..... 34
Minister Says Camp David Accords 'Binding' ..... 34
La'or Movement Presents Knesset Candidate List ..... 34
Nisim Threatens Resignation on Health System Plan ..... 34
Threat 'No Longer Valid' ..... 34
Cabinet Endorses Health Plan ..... 34
4,267 Judaea, Samaria Arabs Currently Detained *[DAVAR 18 Jul]* ..... 35
IDF Using Arab Detainees for 'Menial' Tasks *[HA'ARETZ 18 Jul]* ..... 35
25 Said Injured in Gaza Strip; Lockup Reopened *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 19 Jul]* ..... 35
Arab Councils Protest Economic Plight, Demolitions ..... 36
3 Palestinians Withdraw Deportation Appeals *[AL-NAHAR 19 Jul]* ..... 36
Bar-Lev Gives Data on Arson, 'Hostile' Incidents *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 18 Jul]* ..... 36
Civil Administration To 'Suspend' 863 Arab Workers *[AL-FAJR 16 Jul]* ..... 36
Police Investigate 'International' Drug Plot *[MA'ARIV 19 Jul]* ..... 36
AL-FAJR Editor Supports Abu Sharif Document *[17 Jul]* ..... 36
Professor Discusses Abu Sharif Document *[AL-FAJR 17 Jul]* ..... 37

## JORDAN

Foreign Diplomats on Iran's Acceptance of 598 *[AL-RA'Y 19 Jul]* ..... 40
Expatriates Back King's Middle East Policy ..... 40
Voluntary Societies Union Supports 'Uprising' *[JORDAN TIMES 19 Jul]* ..... 41
PETRA Director on Plans for Future Expansion *[JORDAN TIMES 17 Jul]* ..... 41

## LEBANON

Cease-Fire in Al-Qubayyat; Syrians Deployed *[VOL]* ..... 43
Al-Huss Welcomes Iranian Acceptance of 598 ..... 43
Shams al-Din on Iran's Acceptance of Resolution ..... 43
Beirut Hajj Seminar on Saudi 'Schism' Held *[IRNA]* ..... 43
Saudi Airline Dismisses Lebanese Air Crews *[IRNA]* ..... 44
Hizballah Demonstrators Mark Mecca Anniversary ..... 44
Norwegian Contingent, SLA Clash in Kawkaba *[VOL]* ..... 44
Islamic Resistance Issues Statement on Fighting *[VONR]* ..... 44
Liberation Front Claims Killing of Ba'th Officer *[VOL]* ..... 44

## SYRIA

Vorontsov Arrives, Meets Faruq al-Shar' ..... 45
Lebanon's Franjiyah Departs, Makes Statement ..... 45
TISHRIN Comments on U.S. Downing of Airliner *[7 Jul]* ..... 45
Briefs ..... 46
New Airline Routes ..... 46

## SOUTH ASIA

### Afghanistan

Najibullah Praises Role of National Traders ..... 47
Foreign Ministry Delivers Protest Note No 52 ..... 49
'Extremist' Rocket Attack on Kabul Kills 15 ..... 49
Rebels Warn of Further Attacks on Kabul *[Tokyo KYODO]* ..... 49
Clashes Continue Between Armed Forces, Rebels ..... 49
Nangarhar Villages Attacked ..... 49
12 'Extremists' Killed ..... 50

Pakistani 'Interventionist Acts' Criticized ..... 50
Briefs ..... 50
New Senator Appointed ..... 50
Heroin Seized ..... 50

**Bangladesh**

Mohammad Mohsin Named New Foreign Secretary ..... 50
Iraqi Planning Minister Arrives for Talks *[INA]* ..... 51
Calls on President Ershad *[INA]* ..... 51

**India**

'Glasnost' Creates 'Confusion' for Communists *[AFP]* ..... 51
Briefs ..... 52
Large Heroin Seizure ..... 52

**Iran**

Khomeyni Message on UN Resolution, Pilgrimage ..... 52
Velayati Sends Letter to UN on Iraqi Attacks ..... 52
Mahallati Meets With UN Secretary General ..... 53
UN's 'Less Than Honorable Record' on War Noted ..... 53
Commentary on Accepting Resolution No 598 ..... 54
Attack Called 'Treason' Against UN Resolution ..... 55
IRGC 'Dutybound' To Maintain Combat Readiness ..... 55
FRG Daily Cited on Iraq's Use of Toxic Gas ..... 55
Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue ..... 56
Iraqi Planes Invade Airspace ..... 56
Communique No 3,268 ..... 56
Iraq Attacks Mehran, Piranshahr ..... 56
Iraqi Planes Hit Khuzestan Site ..... 56
Air Force Attacks Dukan Dam ..... 56
Musavi To Introduce Cabinet to Majlis ..... 57

**Pakistan**

President Announces Elections for 16 Nov ..... 57
Promises Free, Fair Elections ..... 57
Breach of Privilige Motions Held 'Inadmissible' ..... 58
President Hails Iranian Decision on Cease-Fire ..... 58

**Sri Lanka**

4 Members of Parliament Take Oath of Office ..... 58
Ampara District Official Stoned to Death ..... 58
LTTE Obstructs Fishing in East; Arms Recovered *[Delhi]* ..... 59
'Armed Terrorists' Attack Police Station in Uva ..... 59
12 Killed, 15 Wounded in North, East 16 Jul ..... 59
Landmine Kills 5 Indian Soldiers 18 Jul ..... 60
JVP Said Responsible for Killing Soldier ..... 60

## 20 July Middle East and South Asia Review

LD2007130088 [Editorial Report]

### Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq considers the war to be continuing until Iran makes clear its intention to establish a comprehensive and lasting peace and until it takes "practical and tangible steps" in this direction on the basis of a clearly agreed program, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced in a statement carried by INA.

'Aziz warned the international community to be alert to "dualism" in the Iranian stand and contended that remarks by the acting commander in chief of Iran's Armed Forces contained "indications" that Iran is still determined to "mass military potentials," continue the "aggression," and realize the Iranian regime's "traditional and miserable slogans" which were "behind the outbreak of the war."

The international community must ensure that Iran implements the Security Council resolution in good faith and without resorting to "absurd slogans and demands," 'Aziz asserted.

While stressing that Iraq is responding to the new Iranian stand with an "open mind" and with a sense of responsibility toward peace, 'Aziz said his country reserves the right to take "appropriate measures" to guard against the possibility that Iran's decision may be a "tactical" move to "gain time or trick us."

At the United Nations, Iranian representative Ja'far Mahallati told Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that there is no reason for any delay in implementing a cease-fire and urged the United Nations to take "drastic and immediate steps to prevent Iraq's obstructionism," Tehran radio reported.

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a letter to Perez de Cuellar stating that the 19 July Iraqi air attacks on Iranian industrial centers demonstrate the "false and baseless" nature of Iraq's peacekeeping claims and expose its "true warmongering nature," the radio disclosed.

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio noted that Iraqi warplanes attacked "vital selected targets directly related to the enemy's war effort" 19 July, but claimed that these raids were in response to Iranian attempts to attack the Al-'Amiq oil jetty in the northern Gulf and the city of Kirkuk.

The communique reaffirmed that two Iranian planes were downed and acknowledged that one Iraqi aircraft "fell in enemy territory."

In contrast, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian aircraft raided the Darband-i Khan Dam in northeastern Iraq in retaliation for earlier Iraqi raids on Iran during which two Iraqi jets were downed.

One Iranian plane crashed inside northern Iraq after developing "technical" problems, the communique said.

In a subsequent military development, a military spokesman cited by Iraq's Voice of the Masses radio announced that two Iranian F-5 planes were "forced to flee" by antiaircraft fire while attempting to raid the Dukan Dam 20 July.

Among further Mideast reaction to the Iranian acceptance of Resolution 598, Jordanian King Husayn telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to congratulate him on Iraq's "military and political victory," INA reported.

The two leaders agreed on the need for Iran to take steps to prove its "seriousness" in implementing Resolution 598.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat welcomed Iran's announcement, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio reported, adding that the PLO has made "huge efforts" to end the conflict.

Contending that "the Zionist enemy and its defeatist agents" exploited the war by "tightening the siege" against the PLO, the radio said the "major losers" from the end to the war will be "this cursed and rancorous enemy and those who have linked their fate to the existence of that enemy and to the suspect deals they concluded with it."

The Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau expressed "appreciation" for Iran's decision in a statement carried by Tripoli television, adding that this step follows repeated appeals by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for an end to this "futile" war.

In Egypt, President Husni Mubarak expressed hope that Iran's move is serious and genuine, rather than a tactical maneuver, MENA noted.

On Israeli concern over Iraq's military power, Mubarak stressed that he does not believe Iraq will direct its guns against Israel.

In an interview with Tel Aviv Educational television, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin also downplayed concern about Iraqi intentions vis-a-vis Israel, saying he cannot anticipate Iraq will be eager to engage in another war for several years after the end of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

A senior Israeli security source cited by Tel Aviv MA'ARIV stressed that Israel will have to draw a "red line" and make it clear to the Iraqis that Israel regards the entry of "a single Iraqi division" into Jordanian territory as an "aggressive action."

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal expressed hope that peace negotiations will begin as soon as possible under the auspices of Perez de Cuellar, Ankara radio reported and he added Turkey is ready to extend all possible aid on the issue.

### Vorontsov Regional Tour

USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov arrived 19 July in Damascus and held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Damascus radio reported.

Vorontsov was traveling from Iraq, where he met PLO Chairman 'Arafat, according to INA.

Vorontsov gave 'Arafat a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and told 'Arafat the USSR will provide "direct aid" to Palestinians living in the occupied territories, WAKH disclosed.

TASS described Vorontsov's talks with Iraqi Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz as marked with "sincerity and mutual trust."

Both sides expressed readiness to promote "mutually beneficial cooperation," TASS added.

Vorontsov expressed appreciation for his "serious and good consultations" with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Voice of the Masses radio reported.

### Israel and the Palestinians

A 16-year-old East Jerusalem youth was shot dead by gunfire from an Israeli car while bicycling on the Ramallah-Jerusalem highway, Jerusalem radio reported.

Citing "official sources," the radio said the shots were fired in response to stones thrown by other Arab youths. IDF radio noted that the victim was the first East Jerusalem resident to be killed in the "uprising."

Among further Palestinian comment on the recent document issued by 'Arafat adviser Bassam Abu Sharif, AL-FAJR editor in chief Hanna Sinyurah published an article on 17 July in which he expressed "whole-hearted support" for Abu Sharif's position and announced he is opening the pages of AL-FAJR to a debate on the issue.

If a majority of Palestinians support the document, it can be presented as the official position of the PLO, Sinyurah wrote, adding that Palestinians should not be intimidated by criticisms of the Abu Sharif document from PLO officials like Faruq Qaddumi, Salah Khalaf, or George Habash.

The paper also carried an interview with Professor Sari Nusaybah, who stressed that if the Palestinians want a two-state solution, they should make it clear that they do not intend to destroy the State of Israel.

### Algeria-Libya Agreements

Algeria and Libya have agreed to issue "national identity cards" to their citizens to allow them "free movement" between the countries as of 1 September, Algiers radio reported.

The countries also signed a joint agreement for education and scientific research, Tripoli television noted.

### Pakistan

President Ziaul Haq declared 16 November as the date for national and provincial assembly elections, according to Islamabad radio.

Addressing the Senate, Zia gave various reasons why it is "not practical" to hold the elections within 90 days of his dissolving the National Assembly.

## Palestinian Affairs

### U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem Setting 'Trap'

*JN2007093088 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 0709 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] O brother strugglers, our heroic kinfolk, youths of the heroic uprising:

After close observation of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, we discovered that the consular staff is executing the transfer [preceding word in English] policy which the Zionist extremists preached against our Palestinian Arab people.

This consulate, which is opposed to our people, is facilitating the granting of suspect visas to our youth. Moreover, it is asking our people who hold an additional U.S. nationality to leave Palestine.

Upon arrival in the United States, these people are being subjected to interrogation and psychological and physical pressure.

Our people, Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio on the path of liberating land and man appeals to our youth and people to be aware of the trap set by the American Consulate in Jerusalem and of the coordination between it and the Zionist advocates of evacuation.

At the same time, we provide our people with the following facts:

1. Every traveler or visa-holder to the United States will be subjected to himiliation upon arrival in the United States, the enemy of our people.

2. Some other Western embassies tried in 1982, 1983, and 1985 to evacuate our Palestinian youths from Lebanon and tempted them into it. Had the Palestinian revolution not been aware of what was happening, our youths would have been locked up now in detention camps in most Western countries.

3. Anyone who is given the visa will be linked with the CIA to become a spy against his own people.

At present, we will be satisfied with this drawing of attention. We hope our youth will respond to it and not have anything to do with the transfer program which the Reagan and Shultz consulate is executing in our beloved Jerusalem.

God is with us and victory is near. Together on the path of liberating land and man.

### PLO's 'Arafat Receives USSR's Vorontsov 19 Jul

*JN1907133288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA)—Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met here last night with Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

During the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the situation in the region.

Yasir 'Arafat also reviewed the situation of the sweeping and escalating uprising in the occupied territories and affirmed the Palestinian people's determination under the PLO to continue the uprising until the just national objectives of the Palestinian people are realized.

He also reviewed with the Soviet official the situation of the Palestinian camps in Beirut as well as the threats directed against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

### Support for PLO Pledged

*JN1907134688 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (WAKH)—The Soviet Union has pledged to provide further support and backing for the PLO and to work toward guaranteeing the safety of the Palestinians in their camps in Lebanon.

The WAKH correspondent has learned from reliable Palestinian sources here that Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, conveyed a message in this regard from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

These sources said that Vorontsov told 'Arafat during a 3-hour meeting that was concluded early this morning that his country has decided to provide direct aid to Palestinians living inside the occupied territories.

Vorontsov had earlier met with President Saddam Husayn and discussed with him bilateral relations and the developments of the regional situation.

The WAKH correspondent also learned that Vorontsov, who left Baghdad for Damascus, will hold talks with Syrian officials on guaranteeing the safey of the Palestinians in their camps in Lebanon.

According to these sources, the Soviets had earlier held a series of contacts with Damascus to end the shelling of Palestinian camps in Beirut.

These sources said 'Arafat informed the Soviet official of the PLO's fears regarding the implementation of the scheme seeking to strike at the entire Palestinian presence with the aim of completing preparations designed to prepare the climate for the coming Lebanese presidential elections.

According to the same sources, the discussions during the meeting, which was described by the sources as a very important one, tackled the efforts being exerted to convene an international conference to settle the Palestine question.

The sources added that the Soviet Union reiterated its support for the PLO, affirmed it will continue to back the PLO's stands to help guarantee the realization of the Palestinian people's rights, and said this support and backing will be provided in light of the results of the summit meeting held between the Soviet and U.S. leaders and also in light of the Algiers summit resolutions.

The correspondent learned that the Soviets promised to exert further efforts with the U.S. side during a meeting scheduled to be held between Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secetary of state, and Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern and North African Countries administration, who was accompanying Vorontsov on his current visit.

### PLO Turns Down Shamir Offer on Autonomy

*PM1907125388 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jul 88 pp 1, 2*

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Exclusive: 'Arafat Rejects Israeli Offer of Partial Settlement"]

[Text] London— Bassam Abu Sharif, information adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has announced that the PLO has rejected an Israeli initiative offered as a temporary solution to stop the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territory.

In an exclusive statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Abu Sharif denied that 'Arafat or the delegation accompanying him made any offers to the Israelis during their visit to Bucharest 2 weeks ago.

Abu Sharif said the truth is that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, through Romanian officials, offered municipal elections and some kind of administrative autonomy as a temporary solution, but 'Arafat told the Romanian mediators that no Camp David formula was acceptable in any way and that he would accept a brief transitional period supervised by the United Nations and its forces, if necessary, after the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces to enable the Palestinians to express their views freely under UN supervision in the total absence of occupation forces.

This is the first time the Israeli Government has offered proposals or initiatives to the PLO directly or through mediators.

Observers see this move by Shamir as a reflection of the dilemma facing Israel at present as a result of the escalating Palestinian uprising, now in its 8th month.

'Arafat visited Bucharest 2 weeks ago and met with President Nicolae Ceausescu. He was accompanied by some members of the PLO Executive Committee and other Palestinian fronts, including Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh (DFLP), Muhammad Milhim (occupied territory), and Taysir Qubba'ah (PFLP).

Ceausescu met with [PFLP Secretary General] George Habash and [DFLP Secretary General] Nayif Hawatimah in Bucharest 1 day before meeting with 'Arafat.

Commenting on U.S. President Reagan's statements in which he spoke of the Palestinian people's legitimate political aspirations, Abu Sharif said that this is positive talk but it does not at this point meet the objective factual requirements because the Palestinian people's rights are not just aspirations but a must if the U.S. Administration wants to take real steps toward a just peace.

He added: We maintain that, despite the present administration's preoccupation with the elections, the United States can take more effective steps toward promoting a just settlement by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

He further said: The human rights which President Reagan advocates cannot stop at the borders of Palestine nor, logically, can the Palestinian people's right to self-determination stop at the Palestinian borders.

We wish the U.S. Administration would adopt a clear policy toward the Palestinian people and the PLO in harmony with its declarations about human rights and people's right of self-determination.

He added: We also wish the U.S. Administration would pursue a balanced course that would in turn make its peace initiatives balanced and give them a chance of survival.

In other words, it should treat the two main parties to the Middle East conflict—that is, Israel and the PLO—equally if it is to be able to play a positive and constructive part in establishing peace.

### PLO Officials View Iranian Acceptance of 598

*NC1907140288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Tunis, 19 Jul (MENA)—In the first Palestinian reaction to Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598, 'Abdallah Hurani, PLO Executive Committee member, has declared that if Iranian intentions are sincere then this acceptance will produce general satisfaction in the region.

It will also have a satisfactory effect on the Palestinian issue in particular, he stated.

In an exclusive statement to MENA in Tunis, Hurani urged Iran to prove its good intentions by implementing all the provisions of the resolution within a specified time and not to restrict its acceptance to a cease-fire.

'Abdallah Hurani expressed the fear that Iran has accepted the resolution because of its recent difficult military situation and the general condemnation of its rejection of peace with Iraq.

He said he was afraid it made this decision to improve its image in the eyes of international public opinion or because it wants to profit by a cease-fire to mobilize its forces and continue the war.

The latter possibility was indicated by the fact that the Iranian announcement of its acceptance of the cease-fire resolution came at a time when Iran was still urging combatants to leave for the front, he said.

On Israeli fears of the implications of an end to the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian official asserted that if Iraq is no longer obliged to concentrate its energies on the war effort, this is bound to arouse Israeli fears, because Iraq's forces are of considerable weight and capable of altering the balance of the conflict in the region.

Meanwhile, Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stated that the Palestinians welcome the new Iranian position.

He voiced the hope that the Iranian decision would include the issue of its relations with all Arab countries.

**Announcement 'Welcomed'**

*JN1907185488 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1705 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, yesterday welcomed Iran's announcement that it had decided to halt the war and implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598 without any preconditions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the termination of the Iraq-Iran war, which has been going on for more than 8 years, serves the interests the two Muslim peoples—the Iraqi and Iranian people—and provides a real opportunity for pooling all efforts in the interests of the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem.

The truth is that the PLO has exerted huge efforts since the eruption of the Iraq-Iran war to end it through peaceful means and in a manner that secures the rights of the two Muslim neighbors, averts from the region the dangers that engulf it, and directs all the guns against the Zionist enemy, which occupies Palestine. This Zionist enemy is the principal enemy of our Arab and Islamic nation.

Now that the Iraq-Iran war is proceeding on the first steps toward its termination, we and all sincere men in our Arab and Islamic nation hope that a new stage will be initiated during which Muslim blood will be saved and efforts mobilized to confront the rancorous Zionists and their defeatist agents, who have exploited the Iraq-Iran war for more than 8 years.

They tightened the siege against our glorious Palestinan revolution, our heroic people, and our sacred cause, which is the central cause of the Arabs and Muslims.

The Zionist enemy and its defeatist agents did not hesitate in committing the most atrocious massacres against the Palestinian people in an attempt to obscure their cause, terminate their struggle, and liquidate them poitically, morally, and physically.

Our people under the PLO's leadership have succeeded over these difficult years in offering the best model of confrontation and steadfastness and the best model of how a people cling to their rights, their achievements, and the fairness of their struggle.

Thus, the Palestinian people have achieved a new resurgence through this blessed uprising, which has surpassed with its heroism and its creativity all bounds of imagination.

We are certain the major losers from the halt of the Iraq-Iran war are this cursed and rancorous enemy and those who have linked their fate to the existence of that enemy and to the suspect deals they concluded with it, either overtly or under the wing of darkness.

This enemy, which is hostile to Arabism and Islam in general and to Palestinian rights in particular has based all its calculations on the assumption that the war will continue forever and that it will continue to singlehandedly deal with the Palestinian revolution and people.

The blessed heroic uprising has taken place to foil the calculations of the enemies and the agents and Iraq's resounding victories have been scored to deal them one blow after another.

The same applies to the real signs that have emerged as to the imminent end of the war to place them in a stifling dilemma that will keep them afraid and anxious.

We in the PLO have exerted huge efforts to end the war and have incessantly called for halting it. We have never lost hope that Arab and Islamic efforts will one day be mobilized in the main struggle arena in Palestine, which is the principal cause and the most sublime objective.

This is so because Palestine, which is the land of sanctities and the homeland of the heroic people, needs every drop of blood and every particle of strength to attain real victory.

## Algeria

### Iranian Recognition of Resolution 598 Welcomed

*LD1907134588 Algiers APS in English 1137 GMT 19 JUl 88*

[Text] Algiers, 19/7/88 (APS)—Following the official announcement by Iran of the Resolution 598 of the Security Council, the spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry made today a declaration in which he said: "Algeria welcomed with satisfaction and hope the announcement by the Islamic Republic of Iran of its official acceptation of the Resolution 598 adopted by the UN Security Council on 20 July 1987.

"Intervening opportunely following the reaffirmation by the president of the Iranian Republic of the availability of his country for the reestablishment of peace, this positive development paves the way for the advent of a climate of harmony, good neighbourliness and cooperation between Iran and Iraq and an era of security and stability for the whole region of the Gulf.

"Algeria is delighted of the possibility of the urgent application of the Resolution 598 which includes all the elements of a just and honourable peace for which it has not stopped to work since the beginning of the fratricide combat between Iran and Iraq.

"By hailing the prospect of a rapid end of a vain bloodshed which hardly afflicted the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and through them the Moslem community and the developing world, Algeria called for an increasing mobilization of international efforts and to a faithful collaboration of the two sides in conflict with the UN secretary general for carrying out this peace promise in the shortest times".

### Border Passage Protocol Signed With Libya

*LD2007025788 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Interior Minister El-Hadi Khediri was present this afternoon at his ministry for a ceremony to mark the signing of the protocol produced by the joint Algerian-Libyan committee during its meetings in Algiers this week.

The protocol provides for giving citizens of both countries national identity cards to allow them free movement as of 1 September.

It was signed for Algeria by Abdelmajid Bouzbid, director general of national security, and for Libya by Muhammad 'Ali al-Misrati, secretary of the internal security authority in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The two sides also agreed to set up a joint committee to study technical matters, which will allow the consolidation of fraternal relations and contribute to the achievement of the aspirations of the leaders and countries of the Arab Maghreb for integration and unity.

This committee consists of specialists who will do the following: draw up a practical plan for the unification of border posts; present a model for a single Maghreb [Maghribiyah] identity card; define standardized procedures to fight smuggling, infiltration, and illegal immigration; normalize the residence of citizens in both countries.

Following the signing of this protocol, El-Hadi Khediri spoke and pointed to the deep signifncance of this agreement, emphasizing that it will facilitate acquaintance between the two fraternal peoples.

He also pointed to the formation of a working group with all the brothers in the Arab Maghreb to study a model for a single Maghreb identity card, in accordance with what was outlined by the leaders of the great Arab Maghreb.

The director general of national security explained that today's agreement is the result of efforts exerted at various levels to reach the supreme objective, in accordance with what was agreed to by the leaders at the Maghreb summit in Algiers, and that what has been achieved is a historic step along the road to unity among the Maghreb countries.

He expressed the hope that what has been achieved will be an example to be followed by other Maghreb countries.

As for Muhammad al-Misrati, he expressed happiness at the sincere efforts exerted by the two countries to confirm their unity in line with the policy drawn up by both leaderships.

He said we are working as one team in the security field to remove all the difficulties with the aim of achieving and consolidating unionist action.

## Egypt

### Imprisonment of Four Turrah Guards Ordered

*NC1907203688 Cairo MENA in English 2006 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, July 19 (MENA)—Al-Ma'adi District prosecution ordered today imprisonment of four prison guards.

They were on post to guard cells of Turrah Prison south of here from which three convicts escaped last Sunday.

Public Prosecutor Counsellor Jamal Shuman received today a memo from Al-Ma'adi District prosecution giving a summary of events and explaining causes of prison department shortcomings and negligence.

### Ghali, Sao Tome Foreign Minister Hold Talks

*NC1907141488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1146 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Carlos Tagrasa, Sao Tome foreign minister [name and title as received], who is visiting Cairo.

During the meeting they reviewed Egyptian diplomatic efforts to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

They also discussed the positive developments in southern Africa and the efforts related to Namibian independence and the establishment of peace in Angola.

The two ministers welcomed the results so far achieved in the negotiations on southern Africa.

They also reviewed bilateral relations, ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in economic and cultural spheres, the possibility of increasing trade between them, and Sao Tome's needs for Egyptian expertise in its development plan.

Dr Ghali stated that the Sao Tome foreign minister's visit to Cairo reflects the positive development of bilateral relations in the past few years.

### Economy Minister Leaves for UAE on 4-Day Visit

*NC1807165888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA)—Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Cairo this afternoon for a 4-day visit to the UAE.

During the visit, he is expected to sign a trade agreement to stimulate the flow of funds between Egypt and the UAE.

His talks with UAE officials will deal with the establishment of joint projects and increased technical cooperation between the two countries.

It is worth noting that the visit to Abu Dhabi is the first by an Egyptian economy minister to the Gulf region in 9 years.

Mustafa was seen off by Hamad Hilal Thabit, the UAE ambassador in Cairo.

### Mubarak Meets Outgoing Iraqi, Israeli Envoys

*JN1407182088 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 13 Jul 88 p 1*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak yesterday received Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo Samir Najm at the end of his tenure.

The president also received Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason at the end of his tenure.

### Sason Departs

*NC1907202688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2021 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA)—Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason left Cairo this evening for home at the end of his term of office in Cairo.

He was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Nasrat Na'im, deputy director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

### UK's Mellor Criticizes Shamir Stand on Peace

*NC1607062588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA)—David Mellor, British minister of state for foreign affairs, has criticized Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's stand on the Middle East peace efforts and the Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories.

He said Israel is now adopting a policy similar to that pursued by the South African Government against the blacks.

Mellor stated that this situation cannot continue the way it is now, noting that Israel's future will be problematic should it insist on keeping the occupied territories.

He pointed out that the pretext used by Shamir's government to keep the occupied territories, that is, for security reasons, is unsubstantiated in view of the progress made in the missile industry.

These missiles can now reach targets hundreds of miles away in a few minutes, he added.

Furthermore, many Israeli leaders now admit that there will be no security in Israel should it continue to stick to the policy of keeping the occupied territories, he added.

In an interview with the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM to be published tomorrow, Saturday, Mellor expressed his belief that as long as Yitzhaq Shamir stays in office as Israeli prime minister, there will be no hope of any progress.

However, he added, I hope the Israelis will realize that countries should only be led by people with foresight, and I personally do not see foresight in the policy pursued by Shamir or in the Israeli people's [backing] for Shamir's policy.

The British minister of state stressed that Shultz' initiative for peace in the Middle East has not been successful so far because of Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's opposition.

He called on the United States, on whom Israel depends to a great extent, to live up to its responsibility toward peace and not allow Israel to maintain the present situation, which poses a threat to peace in the Middle East.

He added that the best solution to the Middle East issue is the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the five major states.

Mellor emphasized that despite the risks and difficulties in the Middle East, President Husni Mubarak was right when he decided not to sever Egypt's relations with Israel.

This decision, he added, encourages the moderate voices everywhere to stop the violence and work toward the peace talks.

Concluding his interview, Mellor expressed his appreciation for the Egyptian policy and President Mubarak, noting that Egyptian-British relations have never been any stronger than today.

**Israeli Offer to PLO on Territories Viewed**
*NC1807143788 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: "A Sensational New Development in the Arab-Israeli Conflict"]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat's adviser Bassam Abu Sharif declared yesterday that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had proposed that the PLO assume responsibility for civil administration in the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, except for security affairs.

He also announced that the Israeli prime minister had submitted this proposal to the PLO through Romania.

No sooner had news agencies reported Abu Sharif's statement than a spokesman for Shamir denied that any such offer had been made.

He said that the PLO will not be a partner of Israel in any negotiations. Shamir has emphasized this position on more than one occasion.

While news agencies persisted in reiterating the official denial by Shamir's spokesman of Abu Sharif's statement and describing it as a groundless fabrication, there came a new surprise:

Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal declared that Prime Minister Shamir had indeed, during his visit to Romania, offered the Romanian president a document proposing to hand over the administration of parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the PLO.

Shahal also stated that Shamir made this proposal not in a personal capacity but as Israeli prime minister.

Every minister in the Israeli Cabinet has the right of access to the proposals which Shamir submitted to the Romanian president.

Regarding the Palestinians, the PLO rejected what it called an Israeli initiative to hold municipal elections and a form of self-administration as a temporary solution in the occupied Arab territories.

Abu Sharif declared that 'Arafat had categorically told Romanian mediators that no such partial solution can be accepted and that he could only agree to a temporary, transitional, short-term phase supervised by the United Nations, and UN forces if necessary, after Israeli withdrawal to enable the Palestinian people to freely express their views under a UN umbrella.

This episode has revealed important things, including, among others, that there is some truth in reports about secret talks between the Israeli Government and the PLO through Romanian mediation.

This sheds new light on Abu Sharif's recent memorandum, which stated that the Palestinians believe that there is no means of settling any dispute except through direct talks between the parties to the conflict and that the PLO feels that any settlement imposed by foreign powers will not stand the test of time.

The most important feature of Abu Sharif's document is one which the PLO raised at the Algiers Arab summit conference.

This is that the Palestinians want permanent peace and security for themselves and for the Israelis, because no nation can build its future on the debris of another.

We are aware that Romania has played an important role in the past 2 years in paving the way for meetings between PLO and leftist Israeli leaders.

We also know that Romanian President Ceausescu, in a personal capacity and as a leader acceptable to both the Palestinians and the Israelis, has made great efforts to narrow the differences between them in a bid to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Following this clear affirmation by the Israeli energy minister that Prime Minister Shamir, in his capacity as prime minister, accepts the principle of handing over the civil administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the PLO, future events may develop in an entirely positive way, regardless of the official denial by the spokesman of the Israeli prime minister's office.

The importance of this development lies in the fact that a shift has occurred in the basic principles of handling the conflict, and not in the media that try to conceal things.

This is particularly so since the Likud Party is heading toward an election campaign and may see that it is necessary not to open all the files now, so as not to lose the votes of the radical rightist elements who support Shamir's intransigent policy. What has been disclosed might be the beginning of a new development.

**Ministers Review Wheat Consumption, Subsidies**
*NC1707055088 Cairo MENA in English 2135 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] Cairo, July 16 (MENA)—The growing Egyptian wheat and flour consumption rates were expounded here tonight by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi in the light of Egyptian, U.S., Canadian, and Australian wheat imports.

"The U.S. wheat production declined this year and its prices went up. Australia's wheat production may not meet all our needs," said the premier as he was inaugurating the Conference on Bread Industry in Egypt and the Arab World.

The importance of bread as a necessary daily food of citizens was underlined by the premier, who was showing how the consumption growth rate was not channelled into human consumption as a major portion thereof went into other uses.

Supply Minister Dr Jalal Abu Al-Dhahab put local Egyptian wheat production at two million tonnes annually, "barely enough to meet our needs over a period of three months."

"The remaining needs are met through import; we import more than 75 percent of these needs," he said.

"Nearly 5.5 million tonnes of wheat and 1.2 million tonnes of flour were imported in 1987/1988," he said.

"Value of our wheat and flour imports in 1987/1988 reached around 900 million dollars in accordance with reduced import prices," he said.

"The state bears a wheat and flour subsidy that is not less than 500 million Egyptian pounds under a special dollar exchange rate of 70.7 Egyptian piastres and not 230 Egyptian piastres," he said.

(The first of the two rates is the Central Bank pool rate, and the second rate is the free currency exchange market rate.)

"The state shouldered in 1987/1988 an amount of 55 million Egyptian pounds in milling, baking and storing projects investments," he said.

Scientific Research Minister of State Dr 'Adil 'Izz cited statistics as showing a rise in Egyptian per capita wheat consumption average rates up to 197 kilogrammes in 1970, which then went up to 300 kilogrammes in 1986/1987.

He said the Egyptian wheat consumption rates are among the world's highest rates.

"National consumption increased from 4 million and 154 thousand tonnes in 1970 to 8 million and 850 thousand tonnes in 1986/1987, an annual rise of 7 percent," he said.

The three-day conference will be considering 17 papers on the bread industry in Egypt and the Arab countries as well as results of scientific studies conducted by Egyptian experts on bread and means of avoiding waste running into one million pounds per day.

**Policy on Islamic Investment Companies Explained**
*PM1907132988 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Jul 88 p 4*

[Mahmud Jamal al-Din report: "Mufti of Republic: I Support These Companies But Under Islamic Conditions"]

[Text] His eminence the mufti, Dr Muhammad Sayyid Tantawi, has stated that Islam supports investment companies that operate according to the principle of speculation, which is a correct Islamic principle, in the sense that one is permitted to run a business using funds owned by others provided that profits and losses are shared.

Usury is totally prohibited. Although the prophet says "usury is worse than adultery committed in the Ka'aba," God in the Koran allows trade and prohibits usury.

Such a prohibition is categorical, since the Koran is the prime source of Islamic legislation.

The mufti said that he is in support of investment companies which obtain their funds via Islamic means and work for the prosperity of society, creating employment opportunities for the citizens and paying both God's and society's dues on these funds. We must support and back these companies.

Islam is against companies that do not operate according to these conditions by, for instance, obtaining [religiously] forbidden funds or working in a field harmful to society, or by not paying both God's and society's dues on these funds.

Asked whether these companies are working for society or against it, his eminence said that he is a mufti, not an accountant or inspector.

Those who have not seen the records, documents, data, and methods of operation cannot make a correct judgment.

Asked about his opinion of trading in currency he pointed out that trading in currency is permitted, in the sense that one currency is exchanged for another. But if this is done unofficially, thus harming society, the ruler has the right to stop or limit it.

Lighting the streets is not prohibited because light is permitted, but if the ruler saw that street lights should be turned off because of the shortage of Nile waters and electricity, then anything infringing that would be prohibited.

### Moves Against Investment Companies Deplored

*PM1907133588 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 4 Jul 88 p 6*

[Muhammad Shibl article: "If They Enter a Company They Ruin It!"]

[Text] I have invested some money with an investment company. I previously wrote an article on how organized and clean this company is and how calm and liberal its employees are.

They meet their clients nicely, respect them, and pay attention to them. All doors are open: You can open or close an account in minutes. You can withdraw your profit or entire balance in minutes. They also show the same welcome and generosity when you leave.

I made a comparison between this company and public sector companies, saying that the difference between them is like that between the sky and earth, a smile and a grimace, seriousness and joking, sincerity and laxity, and truthfulness and fabrication!

Something has occurred, proving to me that these companies, the investment companies—or this company at least—are very civilized: I was sick and could not leave my bed.

I wanted to withdraw some money from my account with the company, which is in my name. I had no authorized representative. So I sent my son to the company with a letter explaining the circumstances of my illness. How did the company's official respond?

He sent a representative to get my signature on the receipt. He wished me a speedy recovery and paid the required sum. Have you seen better respect or cooperation between a company and its clients? And does something like this take place in a government bank, for instance?!

A barbaric onslaught has been launched by the government and its myrmidons against the investment companies. A brutal law has been passed, interfering in all their activities.

Its effects have begun to have an impact on these companies, thus confusing their course of work. And as a result, the relationship between these companies and their clients has been harmed considerably.

Last week I went to withdraw some money from the same company. And oh, how terrible: Where I used to see discipline, organization, calm, and smiles, I saw discontent, unease, and worries on the faces of both the employees and the clients.

You are only allowed to withdraw a small sum of money from your account. You have to book first and then receive the sum 2 months later. And because I wanted the money earlier I needed to meet the official concerned, whose door was closed as a long line of clients were waiting to see him. I had to wait my turn.

At that moment I remembered government offices and public sector companies. I waited with unease, sweating under conditions of severe heat and humidity. I waited among the crowd in a noisy place. There were pensive looks, tense features, and tired faces.

I then felt tired and disgusted; I could not wait any longer. I left my seat and departed distressed. While I was walking I heard a voice from nowhere saying: When the rulers enter a company they ruin it and humiliate the noblest of its clients.

## Briefs

### Canadian Envoy Ends Term

Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA)—At his office today, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received Marc Perron, Canada's ambassador in Cairo, at the end of his tour of duty in Egypt. Various aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed at the meeting. [Text] [*NC1707153488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1438 GMT 17 Jul 88*]

## Libya

### Statement Issued on Iranian Acceptance of 598

*LD1907222688 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Statement issued by the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau on 19 July]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran announced on Monday 18 July 1988 its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while expressing its appreciation for this step taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran, wishes to underline the following:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution, had personally demanded more than once and was the first to present initiatives concerning an end to this futile war between two Islamic countries, which benefits only the imperialists and the Zionists.

The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah repeatedly called for and exerted much efforts toward an end to the war and appealed to the two Islamic countries to spare the blood of Muslims and make available and utilize the human resources of the Arab and the Islamic nation in the battle against the common enemy: imperialism and Zionism.

It also called on the two Islamic countries to strive to solve the problems between them through peaceful means. The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah confirmed that the halting of the fighting between Iraq and Iran and the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the Arab Gulf and the Mediterranean serve peace and security in the region and the whole world.

**'Free Movement' Agreement With Algeria Signed**
*LD1907215288 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The minutes of the second meeting of the Libyan Arab-Algerian Committee entrusted with facilitating movement and residence for nationals from the two sister countries was signed in Algiers this afternoon.

The minutes included allowing free movement between the two countries for those nationals carrying a valid identity card. This will take effect from 1 September this year.

Brother El-Hadi Khediri, member of the FLN Central Committee and interior minister, and the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in sisterly Algeria attended the signing of the protocol, in addition to the Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Brother El-Hadi Khediri later declared that the signature of the minutes of the second meeting of the joint Libyan Arab-Algerian Committee entrusted with facilitating movement and residence demonstrated the sincere intention to build the edifice of unity between the two sister countries.

In a statement on this occasion he added this was a first step which would be followed by other unionist steps between the two sister countries.

He went on to say: We are glad the two countries are leading the way in undertaking unionist action and in laying the foundation for the bridge of unity of the Maghreb countries as a step toward comprehensive Arab unity.

**Joint Education Agreement Signed With Algeria**
*LD1907215588 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] A protocol of joint agreement was signed in Tripoli this evening between the Great Jamahiriyah and sisterly Algeria in the field of education and scientific research.

The protocol of agreement was signed by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Education and Scientific Research and Brother Abdelmalek Nourani, Algerian minister of regional development, urbanism, and construction.

The protocol of the agreement entrusts Algerian construction enterprises with building the University of Sabha, which will include a large number of science faculties and their facilities.

**Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Telegram to Nelson Mandela**
*LD1907142088 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jul (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has sent greetings to the African struggler Nelson Mandela on his 70th birthday. The following is the text:

From the leader of the revolution, to Nelson Mandela, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Today is the anniversary of the birthday of an African consciousness and not merely the birthday of a particular individual, even though such a consciousness has been epitomized in your person.

You have been a holy victim and a human sacrifice for the sake of freedom in Africa, a revolt against an inhuman reality based upon aggression and overseas invasion, and a rejection of any right which invaders might claim to any inch of Africa.

I promise you we will continue the struggle until Africa is liberated and savage and barbarous racists are defeated.

Celebrating your 70th birthday inside a prison is a shame and a disgrace for the racists and ignominy for humanity and those who boast about human rights.

It is, however, on the other hand, an element of incitement for African revolutionaries and a glory for your family.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

## Sudan

### Iran's Acceptance of Resolution 598 Welcomed

*JN1907173588 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA)—Sudan has welcomed the new Iranian position and its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 on an end to the Iraq-Iran war and a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Acting State Council Chairman Idris al-Banna said in news statements here today that Sudan welcomes and supports efforts to bring about a comprehensive peace in the region.

It considers the Iranian decision a positive step that must be supported and exploited in the interests of peace.

Serious dialogue and negotiations for achieving stability in the region must now begin, he said.

He added that resources—wasted during the war—must now be devoted to confronting the common Zionist enemy and liberating holy Jerusalem.

### 'Foreign Pressure' Cited Against Islamic Laws

*JN1807103488 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Khartoum, July 18 (SUNA)—Minister of Culture and Information, 'Abdallan Muhammd Ahmad, has stated that Sudan will not accept any foreign pressures as regards the application of Islamic laws in the country.

Ahmad who is the official government spokesman, has said "Sudan rejects any form of pressure as it targets the independence of the country".

The minister, speaking in a joint press conference with Attorney General and Justice Minister Hasan Al-Turabi last Saturday, cited as example [word indistinct] recent suspension of negotiation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He acknowleged the possibility of that the country will come under foreign pressure to dissuade it from the application of the Islamic laws saying that this because it would create inconveniencies to various circles,

### Paper Criticizes IMF Policy Toward Country

*JN1807124888 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jul (SUNA)—In today's issue, the newspaper AL-NAHAR criticized the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) policy on Sudan.

The newspaper wonders: Where will the negotiations with the IMF lead? It also wonders about the impact of the IMF's proposals on the Sudanese economy.

In a report, the newspaper says that many of the economic problems facing us are due to the agreements signed with the IMF.

These agreements usually resort to unfair pressure against the government. The IMF exploits the need for the flow of foreign monetary aid, because an accord with it means that the government has adopted wise political measures that will reform the economy.

Often, the IMF imposes conditions without considering the realities in the country. Besides the lack of much of the necessary information, the technicians do not appraise the situation very precisely.

AL-NAHAR says that one of the most important conditions imposed by the IMF in its dealings with countries is to devalue the currency or adjust the exchange rate. Third World countries, not just Sudan, suffer from these conditions.

The newspaper pointed out that the IMF has forced us to devalue our currency three times under the pretext that devaluation will enable our exports to compete in markets, hence productivity will increase, exports will grow, and the cost of imports will rise thereby reducing demand for them. This will result in economizing on foreign currency.

The newspaper added that we have devalued the currency, but productivity has not increased, exports have not grown, and imports have not been reduced. The result has been a grinding inflation. The certificates issued by the IMF to enable funds from abroad to enter the country have not achieved their objectives.

The newspaper then expressed its belief that the IMF can be more appreciative of Sudan's conditions instead of insisting on changing exchange rate, curtailing rates of current government expenditure, and limiting credit under the pretext of limiting monetary expansion.

The newspaper expressed its belief that the IMF can positively help in providing production inputs along with factors that will develop productivity and produce promised income both from this productivity and from aid-donating countries at the appropriate time.

The newspaper said that we usually hear promises. Then the IMF begins implementing its conditions, and aid is delayed or does not arrive at all. It must be asserted that the IMF must apreciate Sudan's situation. The government cannot curtail current expenditures at a time when theere is a war in the country, particularly as it is impossible to stop spending on the war.

### Opposition Leader Denies Accord With Garang

*JN1907112688 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA)—Reverend James Surur, leader of the African opposition in the Constituent Assembly, has denied reports regarding a secret agreement between John Garang's movement and the opposition's delegation during their talks in Addis Ababa at the beginning of the delegation's current tour which included Kampala and Nairobi.

Rev Surur told the newspaper AL-HADAF, the mouthpiece of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, that those who circulate these reports and allegations are against peace.

He pointed out that there are no unannounced agreements between the opposition and the [Garang] movement. He also said that what has been agreed upon was announced during the uprising forces' second conference, which was held last week.

He added that all results achieved will be presented through various media organs as soon as the opposition delegation returns home. The delegation is scheduled to return the day after tomorrow, Thursday.

## Tunisia

### Spokesman Welcomes Iranian Acceptance of 598

*LD1907083488 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The Tunisian Government records with hope and optimism the latest development in the Gulf war, seeing in it a consolidation of the UN Security Council's credibility and prestige and a strengthening of the Muslim nation and its solidarity for the sake of the good and peace.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that the Tunisian Government has learned with satisfaction of Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iraq-Iran war and considers it a wise step which might combine with Iraq's positive stance in this matter and bring about the much desired peace between the two fraternal peoples—which have suffered for too long as a result of the war—as well as remove from the Gulf region all sources of tension and conflict.

## Intra-Gulf Affairs

### Gulf Papers View Iranian Acceptance of 598

*JN1907101088 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Manama, 19 Jul (INA)—The Gulf papers published this morning highlight the UN secretary general's announcement that Iran had officially accepted UN Security Council Resolution 598, as well as the repercussions of the decision in the Arab world and internationally. [passage omitted]

A Bahraini paper states that the Iranian leadership's decision to accept Resolution 598 and observe a cease fire opens up wide horizons for peace and stability in the region and heralds a new era in which security will prevail under peaceful and positive coexistence among all countries of the region.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ explains in a commentary today that when we say the Iranian regime opens wide horizons, we mean that other important steps must be taken in order to accomplish the objectives of Resolution 598 and to take them to their ultimate end, which is ending the war.

The paper says that the first of such steps that could indicate the sincerity of the new Iranian approach is the withdawal of Iranian forces from the Iraqi territory they still occupy and the implementation of the resolution in accordance with the sequence of its articles.

The paper stresses that the most important requirement for achieving stability in favor of peace in our region is overcoming the bitterness left by 8 years of fierce fighting. This requires efforts by both parties.

The bitterness must disappear quickly, because halting the war is an objective which must spread happiness and hope among all souls loyal to the causes of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Those harmed by this objective are only the new Nazis in the Zionist entity.

In Doha, Qatari papers today welcomed in their editorials Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598. They expressed the hope that this step would be the beginning of an immediate end to the war between Iraq and Iran and would restore stability to the region.

AL-RAYAH says that the Iranian decision comes at a very delicate and sensitive stage, as the war between the two countries has witnessed a dangerous escalation at a time when the Arabian Gulf is crowded with foreign fleets, posing a threat to the entire region.

AL-'ARAB describes the Iranian decision as a good beginning for a period expected to witness positive and peaceful developments toward ending the tragedy.

The paper adds that this development in the war as well as the efforts to end it will enable security, stability, and peace to prevail in the region. [passage omitted]

In Saudi Arabia, four local newspapers talk about Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

'UKAZ says if the Tehran regime is sincere and serious in its acceptance of the resolution as announced yesterday, it would constitute an important juncture in the march of peace and stability, not only in the region, but in the entire world.

AL-BILAD explains that, if its seriousness and the sincerity of its intentions are proven, the step taken by Iran yesterday of officially announcing its acceptance of the UN Security Council resolution would constitute a triumph for the will of the international community and Arab, Islamic, and international efforts which have been exerted throughout the past years at halting bloodshed between the two neighboring countries.

AL-MADINAH says that by accepting the UN Security Council resolution, Iran has resorted to the right path. [passage omitted]

AL-JAZIRAH expresses the hope that the Iranian decision will be a step toward ending this war and responding to the peace appeals.

In the Sultanate of Oman, the newspaper 'UMAN and AL-WATAN in their comments today praise Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

They stress that the acceptance will pave the way for the establishment of peace in the Gulf and the restoration of stability to the region.

The newspaper 'UMAN says: From a theoretical and practical viewpoint, these developments confirm a fact that was stressed by the neutral Omani diplomacy and the GCC diplomacy as a whole—namely, that this conflict can only be settled through political means and by the rejection of war and destruction by both parties to the war.

The paper points to the sultanate's firm stands, which explain Muscat's satisfaction with the Iranian decision, especially since it is the only way to stop the bloodshed between the two Islamic countries.

In a commentary, the newspaper AL-WATAN says that the UN Security Council resolution has come as an international response to end this war, which threatens shipping in the international waters—a war that claimed the lives of thousands of civilians and destroyed tens of ships.

The paper stresses that by its acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598, Iran is clearly contributing to alleviating the effects of this accursed and devastating war, to restoring normal life to the two countries, and to refuting any pretext for military intervention in the region.

The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD stresses that pursuant to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE has expressed its support for any Arab, Islamic, or international efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

It says that after 8 years of the war, every word his highness said on the Iraq-Iran war becomes very clear, and the two states' leaders have accepted the will of the international community which is embodied in Resolution 598. [passage omitted]

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN describes Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598 as a sound decision by any standard. It calls on Iran to examine the situation thoroughly and to start unconditional negotiations with Iraq.

However, AL-WATAN points out that the structure of the Iranian statement is marred with some negative points and doubts, particularly regarding the connection between the acceptance of the resolution and the call for massing military concentrations on the fronts.

It says that this casts doubts on the decision, especially since some sides view it as being a tactical decision and not a strategic and realistic look at the need for peace. [passage omitted]

## Kuwait

### Defense Minister Interviewed on U.S. Relations

*LD2007084588 Kuwait KUNA in English 0801 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA)—Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said Wednesday that the visit of Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah to the U.S. last week has led to a qualitative leap in Arab-American relations.

The minister, in an interview published today in the daily AL-WATAN said the week-long trip contributed to the cause of peace and security in the Arabian Gulf region.

Shaykh Nawwaf added that the visit turned a new page in bilateral Kuwait-American relations "at all levels and in all fields."

Replying to a question, the defence minister indicated that Kuwait would not accept but the whole package of its order for the purchase of advanced American F-18 warplanes fitted with Maverick missiles.

"Our request for American armaments including F-18 warplanes is a legitimate one and is part of Kuwait's policy of diversifying arms resources for the sake of defending our country against any aggression," Shaykh Nawwaf asserted.

The minister accused Israel and the Zionist lobby in the U.S. of being in the way of the Kuwaiti request.

"We know that Israel is behind this propaganda campaign against the deal and has pushed some members of Congress to oppose it. Furthermore, the Zionist lobby is not only against American arms sales to Arab countries but uses all means to thwart Arab arms acquisitions," he went on.

Asked if the circumstances prevailing in the Arabian Gulf region were behind the Kuwaiti's Government's decision to increase defence spending, this year, the minister asserted that Kuwait, its government and people, are peaceful and harbour no bad intentions against any party.

"We want our men to look into secrets of military industries and get to the keys of these industries as some Arab countries have done. We don't think this is impossible, but I could assure you that Kuwait is peaceful," Shaykh Nawwaf said.

The defence minister expressed hope that peace and mutual respect would be restored between Iran and Iraq following Tehran's announcement on Monday that it has finally accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"We had happily received the news and hope that the Security Council would complete the executive steps. I believe this is an honorable lead to peace in the region and would provide for the rights of the two belligerents," the minister said.

Shaykh Nawwaf said British Defence Minister George Younger had offered during a visit to Kuwait last week sales of advanced armaments to Kuwait.

Nawwaf said he told the British official that Kuwait needs time to consider the British offer, which reportedly includes the Tornado warplane, should Kuwait's request for the American F-18s fail to go through Congress.

The minister said he is considering the dates of official visits to the U.S., Britain, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, the Netherlands in response to official invitations from his counterparts in these countries.

## KUNA Assesses Prime Minister's U.S. Visit

*LD1707102488 Kuwait KUNA in English 0855 GMT 17 Jul 88*

["Shaykh Sa'd Visit—A KUNA Analysis by Raphael Calis"—KUNA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 17 (KUNA)—Top American and Kuwait officials have expressed deep satisfaction with the just-concluded six-day visit to Washington by H.H. Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salam al-Sabah.

"A new chapter in the ever-evolving Kuwait-American relationship has been opened," one senior State Department official, who took part in all the crown prince's high-level discussions here, told KUNA.

And Kuwaiti officials accompanying Shaykh Sa'd on his first-ever working visit to the U.S. expressed equal satisfaction, saying the visit has allowed Kuwait to outline its clear-cut and consistent policies to the Reagan Administration, to members of the U.S. Congress, and to the American public through the influential U.S. media on all the important issues to the Gulf and Arab countries.

There is a consensus here that Shaykh Sa'd's visit has greatly enhanced the Kuwaiti-American relationship on a number of levels while still making clear to the Americans Kuwait's traditional position of "positive neutrality and nonalignment".

It was noted here that h.h. the crown prince and prime minister, who speaks fluent English, had spent much time talking to the American media, which highlighted the visit all through this last week.

In particular, Shaykh Sa'd's major policy statement before the National Press Club of Washington on Wednesday was given wide coverage across the United States.

In addition to newspapers which carried his speech, television stations and more than 500 radio stations carried it live.

Shaykh Sa'd, who is the first Arab official to visit Washington since the last Arab summit conference in Algiers, seized every opportunity to push for a solution of the Iran-Iraq war and also to outline the need for a recognition of Palestinian rights in any peaceful settlement.

Both American and Kuwaiti officials told KUNA President Reagan's recognition of the "legitimate, political aspirations" of the Palestinian people was highly significant that showed deep respect for Shaykh Sa'd's status and role in the Arab world.

That recognition was voiced by Reagan in the farewell statement following Shaykh Sa'd's talks at the White House on Tuesday.

Although Secretary of State George Shultz had spoken of the "legitimate political aspirations" of the Palestinians on his last visit to the region, the President of the United States had never acknowledged these rights publicly from the White House.

H.H. The crown prince and prime minister also capitalized on his visit to personally and publicly thank the Reagan Administration for the U.S. role in ensuring the freedom of navigation in the international waters of the Arab Gulf and to stress the fact that the multinational operation has been successfu'.

The visit has been widely interpreted in both the American and Arab media as part of Kuwait's consistent multilateral attempt to contact all the members of the Security Council and to seek a solution of the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq conflict through United Nations auspices.

In his meetings with President Reagan, at the State Department, the Pentagon, and the U.S. Congress, h.h. the crown prince and prime minister prodded the Reagan administration to work more actively and to exploit the current situation in the Arabian Gulf region to find a diplomatic solution of the Iran-Iraq war.

American officials told KUNA that as a direct result of Shaykh Sa'd's talks here, the United States is now expected to step up its efforts to find a solution to the conflict at the United Nations.

"Shaykh Sa'd has reinvigorated the attempts by the U.S. to find a comprehensive settlement of the war," one senior State Department official told KUNA.

But much of Shaykh Sa'd's talks equally focussed on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The crown prince seized every opportunity, in his private and public statements and contacts, to highlight the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and a homeland.

H.H. the crown prince also capitalized on his visit to emphasize the significance of the Palestinian uprising—the intifada—stressing the fact that the uprising is a spontaneous reflection of the will of the Palestinians under occupation, that it will not go away, and that it has created a new situation in the region that must be taken into consideration in any peaceful settlement.

Equally significant, Shaykh Sa'd succeeded in establishing personal and high-level contacts with members of the U.S. Congress, outlining frankly the Kuwaiti and Arab points of view on a number of issues—the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, and Kuwait's consistent arms purchase policies.

After his meetings with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, members told KUNA Shaykh Sa'd was able to make a "very clear and comprehensive explanation,"—in English—of Kuwait's positions on a wide-variety of issues.

One congressman who attended the meetings told KUNA, "H.H. the crown prince and prime minister showed a very deep understanding of how the American system of government works and ticks."

One important outcome of the talks here—both with the administration and on Capitol Hill—was that Shaykh Sa'd was able to explain clearly Kuwait's reasoning for its request for the purchase of F-18 fighter planes and the accompanying arms package. He stressed the same points in his extensive meetings with the American press.

H.H. the crown prince made it clear to all those concerned that the proposed 1.9 billion dollars arms sale to Kuwait must be an "integrated package" that should include all its various components.

As a result of Shaykh Sa'd's talks at the White House, President Reagan pledged to personally "pitch-in" in an attempt to convince Congress to approve the sale to Kuwait.

Administration officials have expressed optimism that the whole package will now pass through Congress as a result of Shaykh Sa'd's extensive talks over the last six days and the President's personal involvement.

Shaykh Sa'd, who was accompanied on this visit by three Cabinet ministers, also reaffirmed Kuwait's clear-cut position on the question of terrorism.

At every meeting, and especially those with the American media, h.h. the crown prince publicly stated the well-known Kuwaiti position that there can never be any deals or any compromises with terrorists.

"Kuwait will stand firm," he told the National Press Club of Washington on Wednesday.

The symbolic presence of the Al-Jabiriyah on this trip and the crew of the once hijacked Kuwait Airways plane, led by Captain Subhi al-Yusuf, was highlighted by the American media and drove the message home to many Americans.

The hijacking of the Al-Jabiriyah last April and Captain Subhi and his crew will be the feature of a two-hour American television program that will be broadcast to the nation this weekend.

As has become customary, H.H. the crown prince seized the opportunity of his visit to also meet with more than 600 Kuwait students studying in American universities who flew specially to Washington to meet with him.

In a colorful and emotional evening, Shaykh Sa'd spoke to these Kuwaiti students, outlining with all frankness the outcome of his talks with President Reagan and other top officials and offering his perspective of developments in the region, especially concerning the Iran-Iraq war.

Shaykh Sa'd also opened his heart to many of the requests voiced by these students and promised to personally look into all matters pertaining to their education and life here.

But Shaykh Sa'd equally stressed the importance of the students' protection and safeguarding of their heritage and customs in accordance with their Kuwaiti, Arab and Islamic heritage.

"You are our ambassadors to this great country and culture," Shaykh Sa'd told the Kuwaiti students.

### Papers Hail Iranian Decision To Accept 598

*LD2007094388 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA)—Three Kuwaiti dailies Wednesday, describing the Iranian unconditional acceptance of the U.N. 598 resolution as a "brave, wise decision," expressed belief that the only party disgruntled by the decision was Israel.

Daily AL-SIYASAH hailed the Iranian leadership's "bold decision", adding that it served as a clear indication that Iran is now witnessing the birth of a unified political leadership.

The paper also noted the happiness of the Iranian people with that step, declaring that "Iranian leaders always wrongly believed that any decision towards peace would mean the end of any Iranian leader."

It called for reopening old bridges of cooperation and trust between the Arab and Iranian peoples and for turning "our backs on the past and open a new chapter" after it regretfully noted that the war had exhausted resources of (?the Gulf) region for a long time.

KUWAIT TIMES, for its part, recalled the same pains the war had inflicted on the region and noted that the new development has been received with universal relief.

The English-language daily said that the war which served the interests of none but the Zionists had been welcomed by [words indistinct] on more than one occassion.

The newspaper called for forgetting the past and for incessant efforts to patch up psychological repercussions of eight years of hatred and animosity.

It elaborated on the colossal efforts needed by various parties to settle the situation between Iraq and Iran but expressed confidence in their ability to overcome all difficulties.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM describing the Iranian move as "wise and courageous" hoped that it will lead to deep-rooted changes in Iranian policy in interest of peace to save Moslem blood and resources to be better utilized in service of Arab and Islamic nations' causes.

The paper remarked that Israel's declared fears of a possible end to the Iraq-Iran war "make us hope for more cooperation and closeness".

It noted that the current global trend is inclined to settling disputes via peaceful means and underscored that no longer power can solve differences.

## Saudi Arabia

### King Fahd Interviewed on Hajj, Arms Purchases

*LD2007112688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0849 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al'Aziz of Saudi Arabia was quoted here Wednesday as saying that the Kingdom this year has taken extra steps to provide security, convenience and tranquillity for pilgrims.

The monarch told the editor-in-chief of Kuwaiti weekly AL-MAJALIS, Hidaya al-Sultan, that his government would stand firm to thwart any attempt to sow terrorism, chaos or subversion during hajj season.

King Fahd accused enemies of the Arab and Islamic world of plotting to sow discord and prevent Arab and Islamic unity, soldarity and cohesion.

But he stressed that bilateral, regional and collective Arab and Islamic cooperation would thwart all these attempts to destabilize the region.

Turning to armament issues, the Saudi leader said his country would go ahead with plans to acquire advanced arms based on a policy of diversification, despite the Zionist-inspired propaganda campaign against the Kingdom.

King Fahd added that "we buy arms from friendly countries in accordance with our defensive needs. And we believe that diversification of arms sources is beneficial to our Armed Forces,"

Commenting on industrial development in the Kingdom, he indicated that Saudi manufactured goods, particularly petrochemicals, have made great inroads into world markets.

Turning to agricultural programs, the monarch said after achieving self-sufficiency Riyadh has start exporting surplus wheat in contribution to world food security.

Concluding, King Fahd said all regions and provinces in the Kingdom receive equal treatment when it comes to services and programs in the national development plan.

### Interior Minister Comments on Hajj Security

*LD1607232588 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Mecca, 16 Jul (SPA)—The interior minister, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, has stressed that all the instructions of the custodian of the two holy mosques to all the competent authorities to provide services for the pilgrims to God's holy house have been put into effect.

At the beginning of a news conference held today after concluding his inspection visit to Mecca and the holy shrines, his royal highness said...We found that that all parties have completed their preparations to serve those coming to God's holy house.

He said...all we ask God is that pilgrims are able to perform the rites of this duty in ease and comfort, and for God to record their reward, and after that they return safely to their homelands, God willing.

Asked about his evaluation of the security situation, especially in light of rumors being spread by some hostile information media, his royal highness said, "The enemies of Islam, and consequently the enemies of the Kingdom, nave always persisted in repeating rumors, spread by foreign press and news agencies; namely, threats against God's holy house and pilgrims."

His royal highness the interior minister explained that the security and other services taking part in maintaining security in the Kingdom are all in complete readiness, and the Saudi people are ready to safeguard the security of the pilgrims and the country. [passage omitted]

In reply to a journalist's question, his royal highness the interior minister said...Iranians pilgrims have not been banned, and no decree banning Iran's pilgrims has been issued. Those who banned Iran's pilgrims are the authorities ruling in Tehran. The door is open for Iran's pilgrims.

He added...Details on the limitation of numbers of pilgrims were announced at the 17th ICO foreign ministers conference held in Amman last March. The states adopted this measure, and committed themselves to it.

Iran is an Islamic state among these states. There has not been any ban, and we consider it natural that the Iranians will come to perform their duty.

His highness the interior minister expressed the wish that actions carried out by some Iranians during last year's pilgrimage would not be repeated, God willing, in any form, and said...This is prohibited for Iran and for anybody else, and will not be allowed, whether Iranians perform the pilgrimage, or not.

His highness pointed out that the banning of Iranian pilgrims from the pilgrimage is a matter which concerns Iran, as the Iranian authorities are the ones which banned them from making the pilgrimage.

His highness continued, saying...We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia strongly denounce this action, and we consider somebody banning a Muslim from performing their pilgrimage duty to be a dangerous act.

His highness was asked...If the Iranian Government announced that it would abide by the unanimous Islamic resolution, and asked to send some pilgrims from among the Islamic Iranian people, would they be welcomed?

His highness answered...The arrangements for pilgrimage are not impromptu arrangements, and matters have a definite time limit. It is known that on 18 July, the airports, and land and sea checkpoints will be closed to all Muslims. His royal highness went on to say...Therefore, an Iranian coming at the last minute, and deciding this, I believe that the time left is not enough for them to arrive in Mecca and the shrines. [as received] Naturally, the days of the pilgrimage are known, and the period of attendance is known. They have been organized to serve the pilgrims, to facilitate their arrival and the performance of their rites before going to Mecca. [passage omitted]

His royal highness was asked...Were the parties which are in collusion with Iran, the Hizballah in Lebanon, behind the reduction in the number of Lebanese pilgrims this year?

He replied...Lebanon's quota was based on the number of Muslims in Lebanon; the same as any Islamic country's quota. There has been no deviation from this principle. We welcome our brother Lebanese Muslims to the pilgrimage, and if there has been a reduction, or problems, these are their own problems. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has nothing to do with this matter.

His royal highness stressed that the Kingdom is capable, with God's aid, of enabling pilgrims to God's House to perform their pilgrimage in security and peace of mind, just as in the past many years.

He said...This will be achieved with God's aid, and with the alertness of the security services. Although we have all heard the threats made by Khomeyni, his followers, and officials against the pilgrimage, anything related to the Kingdom, and even outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, threats indicating bad intentions against pilgrims, their security, and the Kingdom's security, we are confident that we are capable, with God's aid, of giving full security to the guests of God's holy house. [passage omitted]

His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz was asked about some tendentious reports claiming that Egypt had sent security forces to maintain security during this year's pilgrimage.

He answered: We heard this from a REUTER correspondent in Bahrain...shortly after a denial and refutation of this report was issued by His Excellency the Egyptian interior minister. However, REUTER claimed that despite the Egyptian minister's denial, the report was true. I invite the correspondent, or the agency, to come here and search for these forces, to find where they are stationed. We know nothing of such forces. If I, as, the interior minister, do not know of these forces, and the Egyptian interior minister also does not know, how can it be ascertained...?

His highness stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia counts first on God, and then on its security forces and the Kingdom's people, all of whom are fully able, God willing, to defend the security of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the security of the pilgrims of the blessed house of God.

His highness said... We need no help. We appreciate and express gratitude to all Muslim countries for their support for us, and for their denunciation of Tehran's ruling authorities' outrage, offence and crime against the Islamic sanctities and against the Muslims in the holy land. That is sufficient.

## United Arab Emirates

### President Cables Saddam, Khamene'i on 598

*JN2007052288 Manama WAM in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jul (WAM)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, has sent two cables, one to President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq and the other to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of Iran's announcement of its acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598, which pertains to the termination of the Iraq-Iran war.

The following is the text of the cable sent by his excellency the UAE president to the Iraqi president:

Your esteemed Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq:

May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Since Iraq's principled and firm stands have led it to accept all the good offices exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means, we reiterate once again the high esteem we hold for the Iraqi leadership, which has been demonstrating this positive and honorable stand toward the UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987.

As you know, while highly valuing Iraq's courageous and wise acceptance of the said resolution once it was issued, the UAE has continued to appeal to its Muslim neighbor, Iran, to emulate Iraq by displaying a similar acceptance of the said resolution to preserve the legitimate rights of the two neighboring Islamic states and save their material and human potentials and resources for development and construction and also for serving our Arab and Islamic causes.

We were pleased by the recent Iranian decision to accept UN Security Council Resolution 598. On this occasion, we would like to extend our congratulations to the two Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran on this positive development.

We consider this a significant positive step toward ending the state of war between Iraq and Iran. We hope that the latest favorable Iranian response will constitute a decisive step toward laying the foundations of security and stability in the region.

This, in turn, will spare the two Muslim peoples further material and human losses and contribute toward enhancing the ties of Islamic fraternity and dialogue.

In addition, this will help bring wellbeing and benefits to the two Muslim peoples and steer the region away from the danger of external intervention. It will also help preserve the region's interests and wealth.

Your Excellency the president please accept my best regards and wishes for you and my wishes of prosperity, progress, and welfare for the fraternal Iraqi people under your wise leadership. May God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you."

The following is the text of the cable sent by the UAE president to the Iranian president:

Your Excellency President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

We were very much gladdened by the news regarding the acceptance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987, which calls for ending the war between the two neighboring Muslim states, Iraq and Iran, and also for resolving differences between them through peaceful means and in a manner that preserves the legitimate rights of the two parties.

The UAE would like to voice to you its satisfaction with this decision, which is characterized by wisdom and courage, as wisdom is not only displayed in the battlefield.

The greatest courage is demonstrated when decisions are made in difficult times. If your decision serves to show anything, it shows that you allowed the spirit of Islamic tolerance, wisdom, and fraternity, which must be factors prevailing in the relations between the two Muslim neighbors, to override other factors.

On this occasion, I would like to extend our congratulations to the two Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran on this positive development.

In conclusion, please accept my best greetings and personal wishes for you and for the Muslim Iranian people. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

## Yemen Arab Republic

### Foreign Ministry 'Source' Hails Iran on 598

*JN1907204388 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2017 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement to SABA' news agency:

The YAR has received with deep satisfaction the Islamic Republic of Iran's decision to accept officially and unconditionally UN Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an end to the war and all aspects of the conflict between the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran in a manner that safeguards the legitimate rights of each of these two countries and that guarantees nonintervention in domestic affairs.

While noting its great pleasure at this wise decision adopted by the political leadership in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which serves the Islamic nation's supreme interests and world peace and security, the YAR urges the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general to exercise their prerogatives immediately for the implementation of Resolution 598 in letter and spirit and in accordance with the sequence of its provisions to attain security, peace, and stability between the two neighbor states, the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, on a firm and lasting basis.

### 'Aziz Statement on Iran's Acceptance of 598

*JN1907160288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made the following statement to INA:

The Iranian Government informed the UN General Secretariat yesterday of its official acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 of 20 July 1987 after 1 whole year of rejecting the resolution, which was welcomed by Iraq immediately after its issuance.

Iraq is dealing with this new Iranian stand with a high sense of responsibility toward the cause of peace, particularly because this stand was taken 1 day after His Excellency President Saddam Husayn delivered his 17 July speech.

In this speech, he called on Iran to draw the proper conclusions about the situation after the defeat sustained by its expansionist military program at the hands of our victorious Armed Forces and he also called on Iran to resort to the course of peace after 8 years of obdurance and intransigence.

However, while dealing with this step with an open mind, we must consider the statement issued yesterday by the acting commander in chief of the Iranian Armed Forces.

This statement is full of indications of the Iranian regime's determination to mass military potentials and capabilities to continue the aggression and realize the traditional and miserable slogans upheld by the Iranian regime—the slogans which were behind the outbreak of the war, behind its continuation for 8 years, and behind the threats posed to security and stability in the region.

Hence, the international community headed by the UN Security Council and the UN General Secretariat must be alert to this dualism in the Iranian stand. Besides, they must stress the need for clarity in the Iranian position.

Furthermore, they must assert the need to see Iran declare its determination to implement the resolution in accordance with its operative paragraphs in good faith and without the distorted interpretations it has voiced in the past.

They must also stress the need for Iran to do all this without resorting to the absurd slogans and demands it used when it was trying to employ blackmail, boasting of its illusory strength.

To guard against the Iranian regime's intentions that we have experienced over several years and against the possibility that its latest decision might be a tactical one—to gain time or trick us through hostile surprise attacks or through preparing for further aggression—Iraq reserves its full right to take the measures appropriate in light of such possibilities.

At present, and until we become certain about the Iranian regime's intentions regarding the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace, and until this regime takes practical and tangible steps in this direction on the basis of a clearly agreed upon program, we must conclude that the war is still going on.

Tariq 'Aziz said: Iraq's stand toward peace is very well known and unchanging. On 17 July 1988, leader President Saddam Husayn clearly defined the principles and the practical steps that must be adopted to realize comprehensive, permanent peace.

'Aziz warned that Iraq, which has been firmly confronting Iranian maneuvers since the resolution was issued on 20 July 1987, will not allow any maneuvers in this regard.

He also asserted that Iraq will not deal with any partial steps that do not firmly lead to comprehensive and permanent peace in accordance with a clear, well-wrought, and agreed-upon plan. He added that this Iraqi stand is not new, has been reiterated over the past 8 years both before and after Resolution No 598, and has been reaffirmed during Iraq's contacts with the UN secretary general and the members of the UN Security Council in recent months.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that well-meaning implementation of Resolution No 598 in the order in which the resolution was adopted is the serious method of realizing comprehensive and permanent peace.

For this peace to be entrenched, it should be crowned with a permanent peace agreement, and any tampering with these concepts or with the order of the provisions of the resolution will interfere with the realization of this objective.

'Aziz said: Iraq, which has always called for a peaceful settlement of the dispute on a comprehensive and permanent basis and in accordance with the principles and steps enunciated in President Saddam Husayn's 17 July speech, will adhere to its position, its declared principles, and its commitments and will be at the forefront of those who cherish firm stands in favor of genuine peace.

### Saddam Discusses Iranian Stand With Arab Leaders

#### Phone Call From King Husayn

*JN1907180788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call this evening from King Husayn of Jordan.

King Husayn congratulated President Saddam Husayn on the military and political victory scored by Iraq.

During the telephone conversation, they also exchanged initial views on Iran's stand as reflected in its acceptance of Resolution No 598. President Saddam Husayn and his brother, King Husayn, affirmed the Arab nation's sincere desire to see genuine peace established, as this desire was manifested in the stands adopted by the Arab states at summits and other Arab meetings. They also asserted that this desire has been behind Iraq's firm stance.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn agreed that Iran's real stand will not be made clear enough unless it takes steps mutually agreed upon by the two parties—steps that will prove the Iranian regime's seriousness in implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 598 in accordance with its operative paragraphs and without dreams of aggression and expansion.

### Talks With YAR's Salih

*JN2007100588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0932 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn held a telephone contact with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today.

The president congratulated his brother the YAR president on the renewal of the YAR Consultative Council's vote of confidence in him, and wished him continued success and glory, and progress, stability, and prosperity to the fraternal YAR people.

During the conversation, the two presidents discussed political developments in the region regarding UN Security Council Resolution 598. They agreed that the full and comprehensive implementation of the resolution is the serious way to reach a lasting and comprehensive peace agreement between Iraq and Iran, and that it is a good basis for the peace and security of the entire region.

They also agreed that Iran's dealing with these principles will reveal whether its dealing with the resolution is tactical and transitional or sound and realistic with the objective of reaching a peace agreement between Iraq and Iran.

They also agreed that under all circumstances there is no way to allow selective dealing with the clauses of the resolution or to deal with it tactically and circumstantially.

### Paper Blames 'Iranian Rulers' for Starting War

*JN2007082588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has said that the international circles that are hostile to the Arab nation attempted to falsify historical facts and depict Iraq as the one that began provoking the Iranian regime in 1980.

The paper, which is the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, adds in today's editorial that these hostile sides sought to cover the black plot that was hatched in the corridors of Zionism and the Arab nation's enemies against Iraq and its great experiment and against the awakening of the Arab nation.

The paper stresses that all historical facts prove that Iraq had a dire need for peace, especially since peace constitutes a basic element in its principled policies.

This basis enables it to carry out its development plans and programs and turn Iraq into a paradise in which its people and brothers will be able to enjoy goodness, strength, awakening, and progress.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The Iranian rulers used to compete with each other in announcing their evil courses, evil intentions, and aggressive, fascist, and expansionist ambitions against Iraq and the Arab nation, and in bragging about their defunct slogan of occupying Iraq.

The paper says that the features of the new conspiracy became clear with the successive developments in Iran that brought to power the Khomeyniite clique that has suspect relations with world Zionism and its circles of influence.

The paper draws attention to President Saddam Husayn's emphasis that Iraq had no need to create trouble with a neighboring country, and that it had no interest or objective in this.

The Iranian rulers declared their hostility toward Iraq even before they assumed power. When they assumed power, they began their black plots through propaganda and acts of sabotage in Iraq. Then they developed these means into armed aggressions on our border and against our economic interests.

They then escalated their hostility on 4 September 1980 which subsequently reached the point of armed aggression and war against Iraq by all military, legal, and political means.

AL-THAWRAH says: The conspiracy against Iraq escalated in an extraordinary manner and through new, premeditated, and carefully studied means by several sides of various trends.

This happened after the revolution had a series of great achievements, provided solutions and radical and decisive remedies to several problems, laid the bases of national unity, and achieved victory in the battles it waged on the road to national political and economic independence.

It stresses that the plot that was hatched against Iraq was unlike previous plots. This is why the aggression was carried out and has continued for 8 years.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The great battles of liberating Al-Faw, Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh], Majnun, Al-Zubaydat, and the Iraqi mountain peaks in the north from the Iranian occupation proved the fact of Iraq's victory.

The paper stresses that the Iraqis continued to achieve victories and have the will of fighting and victory deep in their consciences, while the enemy continued to quickly fall in the impasse, particularly after the Great Day and Great Harvest battles early last year—battles that broke the backbone of the enemy and made it lose its last strategic human and material reserves.

**Press on Iranian Aggression, Peace Option**

*JN2007100188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA)—The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that Iraq's success in crushing the Iranian plan of aggression and expansion, and in its decisive confrontation of the attempts to create seditions in the Arab homeland, is considered a historic success for the Arab nation and a reinforcement of its existence and the pillars of its security and stability.

In an editorial published here today, the paper says that Iraq—in its confrontation, steadfastness, and fighting—had a great sense of national and pan-Arab responsibility, and that the Arab nation—with its spirit, values, and glorious history—had this because the Iranian plot was aimed not only against Iraq, but also against the unity of the Arab nation.

The paper adds: The Iranian regime sought to create sedition in the Arab homeland and to invade its countries one after another with the objective of fulfilling the Iranian rulers' dream of establishing an empire. The Iranian aggression against Iraq was an attempt to carry out the first stage of this plan.

AL-JUMHURIYAH hails the Arab support for Iraq. It says: The continuation of the war and the exposure of the Iranian regime's intentions urged all Arabs to support Iraq and understand the expansionist and aggressive nature of the Iranian regime.

The only exceptions to this were the cruel traitors, the Syrian rulers.

The paper adds: It was enough for Iraq, which was carrying out its confrontation under the most difficult circumstances throughout the war years, to derive support from the spirit of the nation. It was also enough for its men to look back for the Arab nation's great men and leaders.

In conclusion, the paper stresses that Iraq was certain that the Arab nation's elements are the strongest and that they will survive, that even if these elements disappear at a certain time they will reappear, and that the Arab stand will inevitably develop to express the true nature of the Arab nation.

The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH calls for high preparedness, for monitoring enemy reactions, and for getting ready to confront any enemy attempt to evade its only option, the option of a just and comprehensive peace.

In an editorial today, the paper, which is the organ of the Iraqi Armed Forces, says that Iran should abandon the course of war and aggression and resort to reason, right, and logic.

The paper adds: The results produced by the recent battles to liberate the land and the deteriorating situation in Iran prove that the enemy is now suffering from a stifling impasse, and that its hostile policy gives it and its existence more burdens than benefits.

The Iranian forces are now experiencing the futility of fighting, and the Iranian people are beginning to question the fate chosen by their leaders.

The paper stresses that the brave Iraqi fighter should be entitled to foil enemy plans to liberate certain areas.

AL-QADISIYAH stresses that the Iraqi victories in Al-Faw, Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh], the Majnun Islands, Al-Zubaydat, and in other areas, constitute the gate through which a just and comprehensive peace will enter.

Peace is the objective which Iraq has sought to achieve through its principles and responsibilities.

The paper says: What is required at this stage is vigilance, alertness, and caution to check any manuever or attempt to circumvent the wonderful Iraqi victories.

The valiant Iraqi Armed Forces have nothing to do now but reinforce the victories they have achieved through further persistence, alertness, and through keeping their hands on the trigger until peace is achieved and until the will of justice triumphs.

Concluding, the paper says: Victory was at the side of Iraqis in all their battles because they had its master keys—faith, patience, courage, and the confrontation of every Iranian aggressive act with what it deserves in terms of a high combat capability that turns these acts into scorched rubble.

**Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities**

**Communique No 3,266**

*JN1907170388 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1612 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Communique No 3,266 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of the combat activities carried out by our Armed Forces for last night and today were as follows:

1. The planes of our Air Force flew a number of missions as follows:

a. A patrol of our planes clashed with a number of enemy planes trying to attack the Al-'Amiq port.

After a dogfight in which our planes clearly had superiority, our planes downed one Iranian plane in the Arabian Gulf near the Al-'Amiq port.

b. An enemy F-4 plane violated our international borders today, targeting residential quarters in the city of Kirkuk. Our air defenses confronted the plane and managed to down it inside our national territory.

c. In response to these aggressions perpetrated by the Iranian regime and its deliberate targeting of residential quarters, and to divest this regime of all pillars of aggression, numbers of our planes penetrated deep inside enemy territory and raided vital selected targets directly related to the enemy's war effort. They managed to deal destructive blows to their targets.

Furthermore, our planes launched a series of raids against enemy positions in various operation sectors. Having flown 132 combat sorties, all of our planes returned safely to base, with the exception of one which fell in enemy territory.

For our part, we hold the Iranian side responsible for safeguarding the life of its pilot.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships flew 39 combat sorties, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. Then they returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Five enemy personnel were killed, one SPGk-9 gun was destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Five gun emplacements, seven infantry positions, and one light machinegun were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 July 1988

### Two F-5's Attacked

*JN2007091288 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Statement by a military spokesman dated 20 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0601 [0201 GMT] today, two Iranian enemy F-5 planes attempted to penetrate our international border at the Dukan area, aiming at the Dukan Dam.

Our antiaircraft men confronted them and forced them to flee into enemy territory after dropping their load outside the area.

[Dated] 20 July 1988

### Pumping Stations Raided

*JN2007104488 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1017 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Statement by a military spokesman dated 20 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the zeal of the men of our heroic Air Force, our daring aircraft raided the two oil pumping stations near the Iranian city of (Aza) at 1000 [0600 GMT] today.

After dealing devastating blows to these two stations, all our aircraft returned safely to base with God's care. Glory to you O lofty hawks. Praise be to God at all times.

[Dated] 20 July 1988

### INA Reports Reagan's National Day Message

*JN1907140388 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Baghdad, July 19, INA—President Saddam Husayn received a telegram of congratulations from the U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the 20th universary of the 17-30 July revolution.

In his telegram President Reagan expressed sincere congratulations to President Husayn and the people of Iraq.

President Reagan said that the Iraqi people and the Arab nation are the pioneers among the peoples of the world. Meanwhile, President Reagan added that the ties between Iraq and the United States although new they are based on deep rooted principles of mutual respect and cooperation aiming at establishing peace.

"We will continue our joint efforts to develop our relations and establish just and permanent peace ending the war which has caused Iraq and the Arab Gulf region many tragedies", President Reagan concluded.

## Reaction to Possible Gulf War Cease-Fire

### Peres Comments

*TA1907163388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, believes that the ending of the Iran-Iraq war marks a change in the overall strategic situation in the region. It changes the political and military set-up of the forces operating in the region.

Mr Peres made these remarks while touring Sede Boqer with the Netherlands foreign minister and prime minister. He added that Israel must pay attention to the directions which Iran and Iraq now take, since that war was the first time missiles had been put to military use in our region. This war also subordinated religious fanaticism to military purposes. Iraq will surely believe it gained renewed military pride. This should be taken into account, said Mr Peres.

Peres believes that the end of the Gulf war presents both Jordan and the PLO with new difficulties. This is how Mr Peres phrased it:

The PLO is in trouble in Lebanon because of Syria. The PLO must decide who it is to follow. It cannot remain on its own since it got clobbered in Lebanon, for which it blames Syria. At present, many signs seem to indicate that the PLO is inclined to make a new deal with Jordan. It has no other choice.

This was reported by ITIM news agency.

### Rabin Cited

*TA1907153288 Tel Aviv Educational Television in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Rafi Reshef—live in the studio]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Reshef] Let us discuss the burning issue of the Persian Gulf. In this context, let me ask you whether developments there require any special action here?

[Rabin] It is first necessary to examine what has actually happened. A substantial change has occurred in Iran's position in that it has withdrawn its previous conditions for the acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and agreed to observe a cease-fire unconditionally. This is a major change.

As to how closely the cease-fire will actually be observed, when it will begin to take effect, and the extent to which it will constitute a phase in the direction of an overall solution to the conflict—all this is still unclear. It is as yet impossible to state with any firm degree of certainty what course of developments we will now witness.

[Reshef] Is it that there is no certainty, or that we have our own opinion on whether quiet will really prevail and a real cease-fire be honored, or whether the war will resume?

[Rabin] I know that we all want to see into the future. Many events that have taken place in the Middle East were unanticipated. No doubt the very announcement constitutes a significant change in Iran's position. This probably resulted from a certain military reality.

Whether or not the appeal for a cease-fire was meant to conclude the conflict and find a solution, or merely to buy time to gain more strength, change the political scene, and extricate Iran from absolute isolation and embargo, time alone will tell.

[Reshef] Mr Rabin, assuming that it will take some time before complete quiet is restored in that region, do we have the means to assess whether Saddam Husayn aspires to rehabilitate his country or if he has an ambition to lead the eastern front in fighting Israel?

[Rabin] Even if both Iran and Iraq desire an arrangement to alleviate the tension, I believe that after 8 years of war—the most intensive and protracted war the Middle East has seen for decades, and a war in which the number of Iraqi casualties and wounded far exceeds the price in human lives paid by all the Arab armies throughout their wars against Israel—I cannot honestly imagine that Iraq would be eager to engage in another war.

After all, Iraq knows that it was the one to initiate the war with Iran, and it must also realize that despite this, it failed to achieve any of its goals. At best, the war will end in a return to the state of affairs that preceded it.

[Reshef] What is the practical import of all this? Are you saying that at least in the immediate future, Israel should not expect any real danger from Iraq?

[Rabin] In the immediate future, namely the next year or 2, even if the war ends, a political solution is found, and mutual suspicions are allayed, I cannot anticipate Iraq gleefully rushing into another war adventure at once. One must bear in mind....

[Reshef, interrupting] Would you include Iran in the same category?

[Rabin] Iran also falls within this category. As far as Iran is concerned, one of the more interesting tests of the sincerity of its move would be checking the effect it will have on its ties with Hizballah and that organization's strength.

One must bear in mind that relations between Iraq and Syria are far from idyllic. The struggle for hegemony over the Shi'ites in Lebanon, conducted through the pro-Syrian Amal versus the pro-Iranian Hizballah, is actually a confrontation and competition between Iran and Syria.

[Reshef] And yet here, too, you maintain that in the immediate future, namely in the next 1 or 2 years, you cannot conjure in your mind's eye the image of hundreds of thousands of Iranians marching southward through Lebanon shouting jihad?

[Rabin] In order for Iran to march toward Jerusalem, and calls for this have been periodically made in Iran, it must pass through Iraq. I cannot envision an Iranian-Iraqi partnership against any common enemy.

[Reshef] What about more massive support for Hizballah and the dispatching of hordes of volunteers?

[Rabin] I do not believe Iran is in such a state of affairs as to permit it to offer massive assistance to Hizballah beyond the current scope of aid, although this would involve much smaller sums of money and a smaller number of men than the war effort.

[Reshef] On numerous occasions, including before a Tel Aviv University forum, you said that Israel failed to take advantage of the past 10 years, which were relatively comfortable. You then dwelt on the political sphere. At whom are you actually pointing your finger?

[Rabin] I believe that the past 10 years were heavily influenced by two major events: the attainment of peace between Egypt and Israel, and the Iran-Iraq war.

The latter, with which we were absolutely uninvolved, largely contributed to the stability of the regime in Egypt and the viability of the peace treaty with us.

The Iran-Iraq war actually resulted in a split among the participants of the Baghdad summit and the creation of the Rejectionist Front in 1978. As a matter of fact, it led to rifts and conflicts within the Arab world. This put Israel in an extremely comfortable position.

Nevertheless, I believe that we failed to fully exploit this situation until the end of 1984. When the national unity government was formed we did the right thing in cutting back our defense budget. We did this in view of the peace with Egypt and the Iraq-Iran war, and thereby salvaged the state economy. We also extricated the IDF from the Lebanese quagmire.

Thus, there is no doubt in my mind that precisely at the height of the peace momentum, during the first 4 years, instead of boosting that momentum we engaged in the first Israeli-Palestinian war since 15 May 1948, the war in Lebanon.

[Reshef] Your point is clear. You obviously did not mean actual involvement in the [Gulf] war itself, but taking advantage of that war to settle matters in the Middle East.

[Rabin] There is no doubt in my mind that Jordan's political maneuverability increased substantially thanks to the fact that Iraq was totally engrossed in its war against Iran.

[Reshef] The immediate conclusion being that nothing can turn back the hands of the clock?

[Rabin] I very much doubt that if it frees itself from the Iranian threat, Iraq—in whose moderate policy toward Israel I have very little faith—will accord Jordan the same freedom of maneuver it has enjoyed to date.

[Reshef] Now that the war may actually end, I sense a tone of regret in your remarks. Perhaps you are regretting the fact that what is done cannot be undone and we have missed a unique opportunity?

[Rabin] Look, it is always easy to pass judgment on past events. What is more important though, is to apply the lessons to the future. We must realize that the Middle East is an area where conditions, if left unexploited, may not necessarily recur.

Secondly, the two wars of the 1980's—the big one and the smaller one, namely the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanon war, or the Peace for the Galilee Operation as it is also known—ended unsuccessfully as far as their initiators were concerned.

Hence another lesson: Not always does the initiator of a war—contrary to the prevailing conception among many commentators, primarily in the media—enjoy an advantage. Very often it fails to achieve its goal, which is to say that it fails.

[Reshef] Indeed. But it is no secret—and in this context I recall the minutes of hearings held in the United States which supported the argument—that we supplied Iran with weapons.

The question is whether, against the backdrop of the relative flexibility of Iraq in the shape of its rapprochement with the United States and resumption of ties with Egypt, we did not err in taking sides in this war?

[Rabin] Look, I do not deal with the distant past. Insofar as the not-so-distant past is concerned, Israel did not supply arms to Iran. Furthermore....

[Reshef, interrupting] This provides fertile ground for speculation on what you regard as the distant past.

[Rabin] I do not deal with that. Furthermore, I think that over the past 6 or 12 months, on several occasions and before a number of forums, I for one said that the

continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq would not necessarily play into Israel's hands. This war brought about an accelerated arms race on the part of some countries.

We witnessed a massive airlift of Soviet weapons, including sophisticated systems, to Iraq. We also saw the Arabian Peninsula countries, led by Saudi Arabia, motivated primarily by the threat that one of the two sides might win. I do not think the Arab countries in the peninsula wanted to see Iraq win. Like us, they did not want any side to win.

[Reshef] Mr Rabin, we cannot ignore the territories. Over the past 7 months we have been forced to face a new state of affairs. You have always said that we must restore order, and yet must also find a political solution. The question is whether there is a fear that in the absence of a political solution we may be unable to maintain order in the long run?

[Rabin] Look, I still differentiate between the two. The solution to all the issues involving our eastern border—namely peace with Jordan, finding a solution to the Palestinian problem, and determining the final status of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza—is attainable only through peace negotiations with Jordan and a Palestinian representation with which Israel would be prepared to talk.

On the other hand, the IDF's mission, as I imposed it in my capacity as defense minister and on behalf of the entire Cabinet, is twofold: to bring about calm and lower violence to a reasonable level. I never asked the IDF to make sure that not a single stone or Molotov cocktail is thrown because this has never been the case during the 21 years of our rule over the territories.

[Reshef] What about the second goal?

[Rabin] The second goal is to maintain the Civilian Administration and the local governing network, whether urban or rural, to serve the residents. These two objectives, reaching a lowered level of violence and maintaining the desired degree of functioning of the civilian systems, have not yet been attained. I believe....

[Reshef, interrupting] But in fact we have exhausted almost every possible means, whether by imposing economic sanctions—including halting the supply of gasoline—or by detaining thousands of people and deporting several dozen others.

Has this led to the desired outcome? Can you say that these actions have yielded some favorable results?

[Rabin] This is a struggle with the majority of the Palestinian public in the territories, with the hard core, and a silent majority that identifies with the political aspirations motivating that hard core, propelling the violence and sustaining the unrest. This battle is not an easy one. It takes time. It seems to me the Israeli public should be aware that this is no different from any other confrontation.

Take our fight against terrorism in Lebanon, with which we have been involved for dozens of years, as an example. There was a war there. We thought, or hoped, that it would put an end to terrorism in Lebanon and completely eradicate it. Yet, even though it has been 3 years since the redeployment, we are still contending with terrorism every day and every night with no chance of completely wiping it out.

[Reshef] It is no secret, and I think you will agree with me, that the election campaign has already begun. A case in point is the statements made by Moshe Shahal and Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday. Do you believe that the military handling of the territories might also be introduced into the electioneering, or do you rely on the prime minister to give you the necessary support and backing?

[Rabin] I would like to believe that in setting the goals for the IDF in handling the violent events in the territories, there is a widespread, although not overall, consensus. There are opposition parties on the right and on the left; certainly some Jewish settlers in the territories harbor bitterness. But by the same token, the Palestinians are likewise motivated and prompted to take action. It would not surprise me if some of these subjects are taken up during the election campaign.

I would very much hope, though, that the discussion will center on policy, and leave the IDF out. The IDF should be exempt from the political discussion because it is a tool in the hands of the government to implement its policy. The IDF should be guarded and protected, like an asset over which there is a national consensus.

[Reshef] Thank you very much, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

## 'Senior Security Source' Warns Iraq on 'Red Line'

*TA2007093888 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jul 88 pp A1, 2*

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen, Shefi Gabay, and 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] "We shall have to draw a red line and eventually make it clear to the Iraqis that from our point of view, the entry of a single Iraqi division into Jordanian territory constitutes an aggressive action against us," a senior security source said yesterday.

The source emphasized that the Iraqis knew our position on the subject in the past, but this fact should be reemphasized now. "We will not be able to ignore the Iraqi Army entering into Jordan. The Iraqis must understand this," the senior security source said. [passage omitted]

### Radio Encourages Negotiations

*JN1907144388 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 19 Jul 88*

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] No one can say that Iran's official announcement yesterday, that it accepts a cease-fire and UN Security Council Resolution No 598, is not an important and positive development; one that should be blessed by all who believe in the sanctity of human life and the need for coexistence among peoples and religions. This is also a development that is blessed by all those who wish the Iraqi and Iranian people good.

Unquestionably, these two peoples have had more than their share of the shedding of the blood of their sons. They have had enough destruction and tragedies over the past 8 years.

It is true that Iraq has scored an incremental military victory. It is also true that Iran's acceptance of the UN Security Council resolution has been motivated by the series of military setbacks the Iranian forces have sustained over the past 3 months and following the difficult and deteriorating state of affairs the Iranian rulers are experiencing in the economic, military, political, and international fields.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that Iraq is the victor, or that it has scored a definitive and overwhelming victory. In fact, the Iraq-Iran war produces additional, irrefutable proof of a fact proven by all wars. This fact is that the real settlement of accounts in any war demonstrates that wars never have and never will solve problems between peoples and nations, but only make them more intricate and bitter. The settlement of accounts also shows that there is no vanquished for the victor in any war. Man is the only vanquished party.

In any case, and in spite of all the reservations and skepticism Baghdad has expressed toward the Iranian announcement and toward the future intentions of the Tehran rulers, all those who desire peace and seek coexistence among the peoples and religions hope that the cessation of hostilities will be achieved, will be firm, and will last.

What is more important is that a cease-fire is followed by negotiations between the two warring parties, who will seriously and sincerely work to render them a success, shelve their past differences, and formulate firm principles for peace and coexistence between the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. There is a saying that 5 years of arduous negotiations are a thousand times better than 1 day of fighting.

## More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

### 'Terrorists' Sentenced

*TA1907165888 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] A life sentence was handed down today to two terrorists, members of a squad that infiltrated from Jordan last year. They fired at IDF soldiers near the border in the Jordan Rift Valley. The third member of the squad, who was wounded by IDF gunfire, was given a 25-year prison term because he did not take part in the shooting.

### East Jerusalem Youth Killed

*TA1907170188 Tel Aviv IDF Radio Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The body of an East Jerusalem youth was brought to Al-Maqasid Hospital today. The circumstances of his death are being investigated. His funeral procession was held a few minutes ago. At the request of the priest it passed uneventfully.

The youth was buried in the Christian cemetery on Mount Zion. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomi Stein notes that this is the first East Jerusalem resident killed since the beginning of the uprising.

### Stonethrowing Follows

*TA1907175088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Excerpt] A 16-year-old youth was shot to death on the Ramallah-Jerusalem highway this afternoon. The Army spokesman says it is investigating the incident. At the same time, disturbances were reported in the Bethlehem area town of Bayt Sahur. More from Steve Rodan:

[Begin recording] Few details are available concerning the incident, but official sources say that 16-year-old Arab from the Old City, Nidal Fu'ad Qara'in, was shot to death this afternoon as he was riding his bicycle on the Jerusalem-Ramallah highway, outside the village of Al-Ram. Palestinian sources say Qara'in was returning from his friend's house when nearby Arab youngsters stoned Israeli cars outside the 'Atarot industrial zone.

The sources said one of the Israeli cars stopped and a man fired his rifle at the stone throwers. The Arabs fled, but one of the bullets struck Qara'in in the chest. He was taken to Al-Maqasid Hospital in Jerusalem, where he was pronounced dead. The family then snatched Qara'in's body from the hospital and late this afternoon

a large procession accompanied the body from the Jaffa Gate to the Latin Church in the Old City. Arabs threw stones at policemen, and two officers were hurt.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1730 GMT on 19 July adds: "A border policeman sustained a severe head injury this evening when a police unit was stoned in the Old City's Christian quarters. Another border policeman's hand was slightly injured. The incident occurred after the burial of the East Jerusalem youth, who was killed today in unknown circumstances. Our correspondent Shlomi Stein reports that the police had to shoot in the air to disperse the rioters."] Qara'in was buried on Mount Zion.

The police and the Army are not issuing any comment, although authorities are investigating the incident. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Old City Quiet

*TA2007091588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Report by Shlomi Stein]

[Excerpt] The Old City is quiet at the moment, but police made use of lots of tear gas earlier. There were several stone-throwing incidents during the past hour. A tourist bus was stoned and its windows were smashed, but there were no casualties. At the same time and at the same place a local vehicle was hit. A police van was hit close to the Rockefeller Center near the Old City. Two Egged buses were stoned near Shu'fat, wounding one woman. Her condition is still unknown. [passage omitted]

### 1 Killed, 4 Wounded in Janin

*TA2007094388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0930 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] The body of a dead Arab and four wounded people have been brought to a Janin hospital. The IDF is investigating the circumstances.

Meanwhile, the disturbances in Jerusalem are continuing. A television cameraman was slightly wounded in the hand by a stone thrown at an Israel Television van.

### 1 Dead, 3 Injured in Al-Shuyukh

*TA2007103288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] We have information now about another incident in the administered territories. Over to Steve Rodan:

The latest information I have is that this afternoon, about 1 hour ago, there was a clash in the village of Al-Shuyukh near Hebron. Military sources said an Arab youth tried to throw a firebomb at an Army patrol. The patrol opened fire and badly wounded the attacker. He was then taken to a local hospital where he died. Three other Arabs were injured in the clash.

Regarding northern Samaria, there was a report of one dead and four wounded in Janin hospital. At this point military sources can only acknowledge that there is the body and the injured in that hospital, but say they do not know the circumstances of the event.

### Policeman 'Slightly Wounded'

*TA2007082088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] At the Sa'ad Junction in the South, a stone was thrown from a moving vehicle at a police van coming in the other direction. A policeman was slightly wounded in the eye. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the Lakhish district police are looking for the perpetrators and have set up roadblocks.

### Baraq Says 210 Killed Since Start of 'Uprising'

*TA2007112888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, deputy chief of staff, today reported to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on developments in the territories. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reported that since the uprising in the territories began, 210 inhabitants have been killed. Of them, 170 were killed by IDF gunfire and the remainder under other circumstances. According to the statistics supplied by Maj Gen Baraq, it appears that in recent months the number of fatalities in the territories has declined.

He said that 5,600 inhabitants of the territories are currently under detention and that some will be released soon on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha and because the administration detention orders against them have expired.

### Palestinian Sources Differ

*TA2007090788 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 20 Jul 88 p 10*

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 18 July, the 224th day of the uprising, the IDF spokesman reported 170 Palestinian fatalities. The figure does not include those killed either by shots fired by Jewish settlers or under other circumstances.

According to HA'OLAM HAZE's count, the number of Palestinian fatalities since the start of the intifada [uprising] is 233.

Palestinian sources, on the other hand, report 304 fatalities, according to the following breakdown:

—202 fatalities from shots fired by IDF soldiers and Jewish settlers.

—58 fatalities from asphyxiation.

—21 fatalities from beatings and electrocutions.

—23 fatalities from other causes.

### Reduction in Public Services in Territories Seen

*TA2007111888 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Addressing the Knesset plenum today, the defense minister said that since the beginning of the uprising tax revenues in the territories have dropped by some 40 percent and, consequently, the Civilian Administration will reduce the public services it offers. Our correspondent Natan Gutman reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Gutman] The defense minister replied to dozens of parliamentary queries from the Knesset podium. To a question by Knesset Member [MK] Amnon Rubenstein about riots staged by settlers in 'Anabta, Rabin replied that the IDF has filed complaints with the police and investigations have been launched against the rioters.

Rabin also addressed himself to the economic aspect. In reply to a query by MK 'Oded Zucker, Rabin emphasized that the drop in revenues in the territories will bring about a reduction in the services offered to the inhabitants.

[Rabin] We have made several decisions about reducing the services offered by the Civilian Administration. We have also decided to look for ways to increase tax collection, to impose certain additional taxes, and to allocate funds out of the state budget to help finance the minimal services that need to be given to the Arab inhabitants of the territories under the present circumstances.

[Gutman] The defense minister released additional data: Some 4,570 Palestinians have been brought to trial since the beginning of the uprising in the territories. The trials of 2,708 of them have ended. Some 1,200 are being kept in custody until legal proceedings against them are completed.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was also queried about the High Court of Justice's recommendation to set up an appeals court in the territories. Addressing himself to this issue, Rabin said: I have issued instructions to carry out this recommendation, and 1 January 1989 has been stipulated as the target date to this effect. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 GMT on 20 July reports that Defense Minister Rabin told the Knesset that training programs and the Army's preparations for war have hardly been affected since the beginning of the current working year. In a recorded passage, Rabin explains that "this was achieved by imposing a great burden on reserve units. In other words, under the circumstances, we imposed an unequal share of the burden on reservists so as not to affect the Army's preparations for war."]

### New License Plates Issued to Gaza Residents

*TA1907111688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] This morning the Civilian Administration in the Gaza Strip began a drive to replace the license plates of vehicles in the region. The new license plate is made of brown tin which identifies the car owner's place of residence. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the first 200 cars, belonging to residents from the northern Gaza Strip, are under examination at the Erez roadblock today.

Armored Corps soldiers are checking that the number on the chassis matches that of the engine, to make sure that the vehicle is not stolen. Vehicle owners are required to pay fees which are determined according to the age and engine capacity of the vehicle. Vehicles considered unsafe are being handed over to the Israel Police.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 19 July in a report on page 2 adds that "the process of changing plates in Gaza will take four to five months, THE JERUSALEM POST was told. The authorities are also planning to replace licence plates on the West Bank. The change there will begin shortly, though the precise date was not given."]

### Welfare Funds Allowed Into Territories

*TA2007093988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Minister Hayim Corfu said Israel is not holding up the transfer of funds to Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip if they are meant for welfare purposes. In reply to a motion in the Knesset, Minister Corfu said there have been cases in which funds destined for Israel were returned because they were sent by the PLO.

Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher points out that the minister also said that the Geneva Fund, the reason for the motion, was established by a pro-Palestinian welfare association and transfers hundreds of millions of dollars annually to aid social welfare projects for the Palestinians in the territories. The fund is not an arm of the PLO aimed at funding illegal activities. Minister Corfu was replying to a motion presented by Knesset Member Yitzhaq Artzi of the Center Movement.

### 3 UNIFIL Soldiers Wounded in South Lebanon

*TA2007091988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Three members of UNIFIL's Finnish contingent were wounded this morning in South Lebanon when their vehicle struck a mine in the central sector. Our

correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the mine was probably planted last night on a patrol road near the village of Qantarah. The Finnish soldiers were transferred to a field hospital in their unit for treatment.

### Sharon Says Talks With Ceausescu 'Important'

*TA1907064388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Telephone interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon in Bucharest by Avraham Ben-Melekh in Jerusalem on 18 July—recorded]

[Text] [Sharon] I think today's meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu was important. The Romanian president, who is currently making great and impressive efforts to eliminate Romania's foreign debts, who is investing a great deal of time in promoting the economy and agriculture, said he believes that the visit and the state of relations resulting from it may lead to a breakthrough in bilateral economic ties.

More importantly, in my opinion, this will lead to industrial and commercial cooperation in work in Third World countries. Israel will be able to benefit from Romania's ties with the Eastern Bloc and Third World countries, and Romania will surely be able to benefit from Israel's ties and agreements with the United States and EEC countries.

[Ben-Melekh] What do they want or what will they be prepared to purchase from us now?

[Sharon] We are surely prepared to expand our export of phosphates and cotton. We were once a large supplier of pesticides to Romania and to other countries through it. We again discussed the export of citrus fruits and were promised that Romania will resume its purchase of these fruits. We, of course, raised a series of additional and new issues.

We are greatly interested in diversifying the list of products to be sold here as well as to additional countries through Romania.

[Ben-Melekh] Minister Sharon, you conveyed a message from the prime minister to President Ceausescu. Can you disclose details about this message?

[Sharon] I passed on a message from Prime Minister Shamir to President Ceausescu, and the president asked that I convey to the prime minister and the people in Israel his good wishes for peace and prosperity.

I would like to add that I appealed to President Ceausescu on the issue of MIA's from the Peace for Galilee war and the navigator Arad, who is captive in the hands of Amal in Lebanon. I asked the president to use his influence and contacts to obtain their release.

In his remarks, President Ceausescu repeated his consistent positions on a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In my response, I said that Israel believes in coexistence with the Arabs. Israel has made and is still making efforts to reach a peace agreement with its neighbors. Peace, I noted, will be achieved only through direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

I emphasized to President Ceausescu that there is already a Palestinian state in the Jordanian kingdom, and there is no room for another Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. I also said that on this matter there is a wide national consensus which includes the two major parties in Israel.

I added that there is also a wide national consensus in Israel on another issue—namely, that Israel will not conduct negotiations with the murderous terrorist organizations.

[Ben-Melekh] Mr Industry and Trade Minister, have you heard Minister Moshe Shahal's remarks?

[Sharon] I heard this report on the Voice of Israel, and was glad to hear Prime Minister Shamir's denial. I would like to add that immediately after the report was published I heard from Mr Yosef Govrin, Israel's ambassador to Romania, who was present during the talks and even recorded them, that this report is totally unfounded.

This is a false report, a lie, and it is a pity that an attempt is being made to involve the president of a country which is one of the friendliest toward Israel today in domestic Israeli affairs during an election campaign period.

## Reportage on Visit of Netherlands Officials

### Rabin Meets With Lubbers

*TA1807111988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers today held talks with Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres, and Defense Minister Rabin. The talks began over breakfast at the King David Hotel when Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek met Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Jack Zatzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] The meeting lasted 55 minutes, with Rabin doing most of the talking. He told me afterwards he tried to put the uprising in the territories in the perspective of Israel's overall defense problems, and explained that punitive measures, such as expulsions, were used very selectively and that those involved could appeal to the High Court of Justice. But were Lubbers and Van Den Broek convinced, we asked him.

[Rabin] I sensed an understanding for the responsibility of any government, including the Government of Israel, to maintain law and order as long as a political solution has not been found. On the other hand, there was a criticism about the methods, means, by which we are achieving it.

[Katzenell] Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek mentioned the international criticism of Israel over its handling of the intifada [uprising], but very briefly, and apparently the atmosphere was cordial. After the meeting Prime Minister Lubbers said it had been interesting. Rabin said the question of whether Holland would agree to build submarines for Israel did not come up. [end recording]

### Differences on Soviet Jews

*TA1907090188 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jul 88 pp 1, 12*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpt] Israel and the Netherlands yesterday agreed to disagree on the recent cabinet decision concerning Soviet Jews, and decided to set up a four-man committee to propose a mutually agreeable solution on new emigration procedures.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry official confirmed yesterday that visas for the Israeli consular delegation to Moscow had already arrived at the Dutch Foreign Ministry in The Hague. The six-member mission will depart for The Hague on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Moscow on Monday.

Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres tried to persuade Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek that compelling Jews to fly directly to Israel would not violate their "freedom of choice."

The cooperation of the Dutch, who currently issue Israeli visas to Soviet Jews in Moscow, is necessary to facilitate the cabinet decision.

Peres suggested that a possible solution might be found if the Dutch only granted exit visas to Bucharest, and the Israeli Embassy there granted the visas to Israel. Officials here hope that the Israeli mission will eventually be allowed to issue the visas, thus relieving the Dutch of participation in what is portrayed in the Netherlands as a violation of the human rights of emigrating Soviet Jews.

Peres and [Immigration] Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur told the Dutch visitors that "there is no freedom of choice if there is no freedom of information." They said that Soviet Jews must first come here before they can decide where they wish to live.

Lubbers told reporters later that there had been a "frank discussion" on the matter of Soviet Jewry, and that both sides found it "useful not to jump to conclusions" on the issue.

In their separate meetings with Shamir and Peres, Lubbers and Van den Broek said there was a need for an international conference, recognition of Palestinian rights and progress in the peace process. Shamir, who again termed the conference "an obstacle to peace," said nonetheless that the Dutch were "critical through friendship."

The matter of the territories was not raised in the two-hour talks with Shamir, which focused on the peace process and the matter of Soviet Jews. [passage omitted]

### 'Major Change' in Dutch Position

*TA1907192788 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 18 Jul 88 p 1*

[Editorial: "Holland—A New Endeavor"]

[Text] Dutch-Israeli relations are considered to be more distinguished and firmer than those between Israel and any other West European country. Undoubtedly the circumstances that prevailed in Holland during World War II left a deep sense of guilt with the Dutch people in view of the fate suffered by the Jews of Holland at the hands of the Nazi army.

A single glance at the Netherland's positions in the political and diplomatic arenas of the Arab-Israeli conflict clearly shows the extent of the backing and support that Israel receives from Holland. It has been observed recently that the Dutch Foreign Ministry has begun to pursue policies that contradict Israel's, especially with regard to the concept of convening an international peace conference and the PLO's participation in the proceedings of this proposed conference.

On the eve of the arrival of Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers in Israel, his foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, who is accompanying him on this visit, stated that Israel must negotiate with the PLO. He affirmed that Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories is vital to the peace process.

These statements reflect a major change in the Dutch positions conforming with the changes affected by the EEC states toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

Will the special relationship between Israel and the Netherlands provide a better opportunity for the Dutch prime minister to convince Israeli statesmen and decisionmakers of the concept of an international conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO?

We believe that Israel's response to the new Dutch political approaches will remain under wraps until the results of the upcoming Knesset elections in November.

The Dutch effort to convince Israel will be added to the list of endeavors undertaken by other EEC states. Whatever the nature of the special relationship between the Netherlands and Israel may be, it cannot compete with the special relationship between the United States and Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir responded clearly, firmly, and succinctly to Secretary of State George Shultz' initiative by saying: No.

**Egypt Said Correct on Infiltration Complaints**
*TA1907140188 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jul p A12*

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen and Refa'el Mann]

[Text] "The Egyptians are treating people who infiltrate their territorial waters just as we would in similar circumstances. They complain that Israeli infiltrations into their territory have been exaggerated and are done to provoke them, and from their point of view they are correct. I passed on their complaint to the Foreign Ministry and the relevant people in Elat," Brigadier General Oren Shahor, the commander of the liaison unit with foreign forces, told MA'ARIV yesterday.

In reply to reports published during the past few days, and to the mayor of Elat's charges that the aim of the Egyptians is to damage the peace agreements, Brig Gen Shahor said: "The real situation is exactly the opposite. Not only is there no such intention, but I feel there has been an improvement in relations."

He disclosed that the Egyptians presented a formal complaint to Israel on the many infiltrations into their waters. "They asked us to curtail the phenomenon. They do not plan to pester us or to sabotage the peace process. The Israeli reports on that do not reflect reality," Brig Gen Shahor said.

Brig Gen Shahor completes his term as commander of the liaison unit on Friday and will be appointed to another senior post. On the issue of penetrations by terrorist bands from Egyptian territory, Brig Gen Shahor said: "The Egyptians are concerned about it. They told us that they treat it seriously and I have the impression that this is in fact the situation. On this there is certainly cooperation between us."

Referring to violations of the peace agreement, Brig Gen Shahor said that Israel complained to the Egyptians recently about aircraft penetrations into areas banned under the accord. The Egyptians also complained about Israel Air Force penetrations, but both sides were convinced that these were mistakes and promised to try and prevent similar incidents in the future.

"In general there has recently been an improvement in relations and mutual readiness to create a pleasant atmosphere and to make a mutual effort to find a solution," he summed up.

Foreign Ministry officials last night expressed anger at the latest expressions by Elat Mayor Rafi Hochman who criticized the behavior of the Egyptians toward Israeli vessels sailing in the gulf.

They said the Elat mayor was asked to tell the boat owners who constantly provoke the Egyptians and infiltrate their waters without permission to cease.

It has been learned that during discussions in the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee in Herzliyya last week the Egyptians complained about the Israeli infiltrations and called on the Israeli authorities to prevent them.

[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 19 Jul p 11 reports: "'There is no worsening in Israeli-Egyptian relations in southern Sinai. Relations between the two countries are correct, as they were before, and evidence of this is the large number of Israelis who continue to come to southern Sinai and Egypt.' Ahmad al-Masiri, Egyptian consul in Elat, told YEDI'OT AHARONOT yesterday."]

**Egypt Agrees To Hold Tabah Talks in Cairo**
*TA2007092388 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 88 p 12*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Egypt has agreed to host negotiations in Cairo aimed at achieving a compromise on the Tabah dispute in the near future.

The Egyptian agreement put an end to several weeks of bickering between the two countries over the agenda and venue for the compromise talks. Egypt has thus acceded to the demand of Yosi Ben-Aharon, the director general of the prime minister's office, that the talks be held "in the area," as well as to his earlier demand that the talks be held with no preconditions.

The Israeli delegation to the talks is expected to consist of Ben-Aharon, Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir and the ministry's legal adviser, Robi Sabel.

Egypt has made clear that the first matter on the agenda will be its demand for sovereignty over all of the area in dispute.

If progress is achieved in the talks, the two countries will ask the international arbitrators in Geneva to postpone their deliberations. The arbitrators are currently expected to announce their decision at the end of September.

### New South African Envoy Met by Demonstrators

*TA1907085788 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jul 88 p 12*

[ITIM report]

[Text] Johan Viljoen, the new ambassador from South Africa, arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday afternoon, where a small demonstration by activists from the Citizen's Rights Movement was waiting for him. But, whisked to the opposite end of the airport and taken out through a back gate, he did not see the demonstrators, who carried placards saying "Free Nelson Mandela," "Apartheid is Evil" and "South African Ambassador—Go Home."

### Peres Sends Birthday Greetings to Mandela

*TA1807105088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a message of birthday greetings to Nelson Mandela. Peres told the black activist Israel joins in the calls for his release. Peres says that Mandela has turned into a symbol in the fight against racism and apartheid, and that the time has come for South Africa to end such policies.

### Minister Says Camp David Accords 'Binding'

*TA1907194588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The Camp David accords are binding on the government. Both the prime minister, as the head of that government, and Israel as a whole, are obliged to fulfill the last part of those accords which deals with an arrangement with Jordan and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. The above statement was made by Minister Corfu on behalf of the government in a reply to a motion to the agenda submitted by Knesset Member Mikha'el Harish of the Alignment.

Our correspondent in the Knesset reports that Harish claims in his motion that Shamir's support of the Camp David accords means a unilateral support of the legitimate right of the Palestinians and the principle of territories for peace. Despite Corfu's request that the motion be struck off the Knesset's agenda, the plenum decided to transfer the matter to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

### La'or Movement Presents Knesset Candidate List

*TA1907195388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The La'or [to the light] Movement today elected its candidates for the next Knesset. In the first place is Ya'aqov Hisday, followed by Yesha'yahu Ben-Yehuda, Berakha Yehoshafat, and Ilana Shemesh. All 80 members of La'or's Central Committee voted for the Knesset list.

### Nisim Threatens Resignation on Health System Plan

*TA1507184388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 88*

[Text] The doctors' leaders have categorically rejected the plan approved by the ministerial committee for solving the crisis in the health services. The doctors' leaders say the committee's decision will not clear up the backlog of patients waiting for surgery, nor solve the wage problem of the doctors. The Israel Medical Association said the committee's plan called for unpaid overtime work by the doctors.

Finance Minister Moshe Nisim has also rejected the plan. He says it will lead to a wave of wage claims and a return to high inflation, and he has threatened to resign if the Cabinet approves it on Sunday.

### Threat 'No Longer Valid'

*TA1607180588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Excerpt] The government will not apparently tomorrow discuss Finance Minister Nisim's appeal against the agreement to shorten waiting lists for operations, in view of the doctors' decision to reject the agreement. The doctors' step also means that Nisim's threat of resignation is no longer valid. [passage omitted]

### Cabinet Endorses Health Plan

*TA1707112988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] The Cabinet decided to endorse the plan formulated by a ministerial committee for an additional surgery shift in hospitals. Our correspondent Yaron Enosh reports that 18 ministers voted in favor, while 3 ministers—including Finance Minister Moshe Nisim—voted against. The plan endorsed by the Cabinet provides for wage increments to be paid to doctors for 15,000 operations to be conducted in the evenings and at night.

The medical associations rejected the plan over the weekend. The nurses also said that the plan does not solve the problem of hospital nurses, and that they would therefore go ahead with their 5-day hunger strike.

Our correspondent points out that the finance minister has not yet reacted to the Cabinet decision, and his future moves remain unclear. At the end of the meeting, the health minister said he would try to resume contacts with the doctors and other health workers today in a bid to persuade them to accept the plan.

### 4,267 Judaea, Samaria Arabs Currently Detained

*TA1807110688 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 88 p 1*

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] In reply to a question by the DAVAR correspondent, military sources said that 4,267 Arabs from Judaea and Samaria are currently detained in IDF lockup facilities for their involvement in the uprising.

The detainees are being held in three IDF facilities, and their legal status varies: 1,366 are awaiting the completion of legal proceedings against them, 160 are serving prison sentences, 2,129 are in administrative detention, 302 are being held in custody by virtue of arrest warrants issued by a judge, and 310 have been remanded in custody by a judge to enable the completion of legal proceedings against them.

The aforementioned number refers to inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria only and does not include residents of the Gaza area.

### IDF Using Arab Detainees for 'Menial' Tasks

*TA1807102088 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 88 p 2*

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Arab detainees from the Qezi'ot lockup facility are employed in cleaning, painting, and other service jobs in the military headquarters near the prison. Each day, about 10 detainees are picked up from the lockup facility to perform various menial jobs.

Their work, which mainly involves dirty work, is supervised by Army personnel. Soldiers stationed in the base were told that the employment of the Arab detainees is connected with the preparation of the base for a competition announced by the Southern Command.

The detainees began performing the menial tasks some 2 weeks ago. According to the soldiers, some of them are administrative detainees and include lawyers, journalists, and public figures.

Military sources have noted that aside from the security aspect and the violation of field security inherent in the employment of detainees in jobs inside a military base, there is also a grave moral aspect in employing Arab detainees, particularly those who have not been charged and tried, in debasing jobs.

In reaction, the IDF spokesman said yesterday that the custom of employing sentenced prisoners (and not administrative detainees) in outside jobs within the prison authority parameters has been practised for many years. The employment of a number of Qezi'ot prisoners in renovation and maintenance jobs in the base was carried out in keeping with that practice.

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 18 July in a report by Ori Nir and Eytan Rabin on page two adds: "Military sources told HA'ARETZ that prisoners in the Ansar-3 lockup facility in Qezi'ot are suffering from diarrhea and vomiting. An IDF officer stationed there told HA'ARETZ that the sanitary conditions in the lockup facility are very severe."]

### 25 Said Injured in Gaza Strip; Lockup Reopened

*TA1907104488 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jul 88 p 7*

[Report by Yitzhaq Ravyihya, Hayim Broida, and David Regev]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the village of Nuba, south of Hebron, a local resident was wounded yesterday by rubber bullets fired by IDF soldiers. He was evacuated to the 'Aliya Hospital in Hebron.

In the Gaza Strip, 25 residents were wounded yesterday during disturbances in several refugee camps following a call in Leaflet No 21 to strike and create disturbances, Arab sources said.

According to the sources, 20 inhabitants of refugee camps in Jabalyah, Khan Yunus, Rafah, and Al-Burayj suffered asphyxiation from tear gas, while 4 others—3 women and an 8-year-old boy named Mahmud al-Sa'id—were clubbed and wounded by rubber bullets. One of the women, Fatma al-Anja, 50, was beaten on the head with a club, causing a deep cut.

The IDF spokesman said in reply to a question, that while there were disturbances in several places in the Gaza Strip, the IDF has no knowledge of casualties and the report is being looked into. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 19 July reports that "a firebomb was thrown last night at an Israeli vehicle near the settlement of Shilo. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The IDF conducted searches to locate the perpetrators."

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 19 July in a report on page 1 on yesterday's incidents in the territories notes that "the IDF reopened the detention center at the Ofer camp near Ramallah, which had been closed last month following reports that high school students on Gadna' paramilitary training had beaten an Arab prisoner. The closure had been explained as a response to the decline in the number of prisoners at the jail. Military sources said yesterday that the IDF opens and closes detention centers in accordance with its needs."]

### Arab Councils Protest Economic Plight, Demolitions

*TA1907112188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] All services in 45 Arab municipalities and local councils throughout Israel are strikebound today. Reporter Yo'el Dar says that the employees of these bodies were coming to Jerusalem to stage a protest outside the offices of the Ministry of the Interior. They are protesting against the fact that the ministry has not helped cover their deficits, which they say now exceed 30 million shekels. They also object to what they consider to be a tough and uncompromising approach to illegal building in the Arab sector.

Reacting to these charges, official circles say that the Interior Ministry has written off part of the debts, and has also increased its aid to Arab local councils.

Concerning the illegal building, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, 'Amos Gilbo'a, said there would be no change in the policy of destroying houses put up without permission.

### 3 Palestinians Withdraw Deportation Appeals

*TA1907141588 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 19 Jul 88 p 1*

[Text] Three residents threatened with deportation withdrew their appeal during the military appeals session held yesterday. The three residents are: Mursi 'Abd al-Hadi Abu Ghuwayla, 21, and Jamal Dhiyab Lafi Abu Latifa, 23, from Qalandiyah refugee camp, and Samir Subayhat from Gaza.

### Bar-Lev Gives Data on Arson, 'Hostile' Incidents

*TA1807110488 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 88 p 3*

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of the year, there have been 115 cases of arson throughout the country resulting from nationalistic motives. This was disclosed by Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev in yesterday's cabinet session. He added that arson charges have been pressed in 7 cases to date, and 13 suspects are being held in custody in connection with them. Seven other suspects are being held in custody and interrogated for other arson cases. So far, the police have solved nine arson cases.

The police affairs minister went on to say that last week there were no less than 122 incidents of a hostile nature within the boundaries of the Green Line, 88 of them in Jerusalem. Last week there were 5 firebomb and 42 stone-throwing incidents, as well as 30 arson attempts, within Israeli territory for nationalistic reasons, Minister Bar-Lev reported. [passage omitted]

### Civil Administration To 'Suspend' 863 Arab Workers

*TA1907132488 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 16 Jul 88 p 1*

[Text] The West Bank—It has been learned that the Israeli authorities have decided, effective the beginning of next month, to reduce by 10 percent the salaries of all Arab employees working in government offices in the West Bank. Furthermore, all employees working on a contract or daily basis will be suspended. The total number of employees to be suspended numbers 863, signifying a reduction of 15 percent in the number of workers in government offices.

It has also been learned that the Israeli authorities have decided to close 5 hospitals in the West Bank and convert them into medical clinics. These hospitals are in Nabulus, Tulkarm, Janin, Jericho, and Bayt Jala. This is in addition to the elimination of several departments in the health, agriculture, veterinary, and social affairs offices. The cutback in these offices is from 27 to 35 percent.

### Police Investigate 'International' Drug Plot

*TA1907140788 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jul 88 pp A1, 2*

[Report by Ben Kaspit and Eytan Levin]

[Text] An international conspiracy to smuggle drugs into Israel on a huge scale is being investigated by the Plains subdistrict police. Three days ago Yitzhaq Mu'alam, 35, a resident of Lod, was brought to the magistrate's court in Petah Tiqva on suspicion of smuggling 6.5 kg of heroin into Israel.

The judge agreed to Police Sergeant Yo'el Ben-Hamu's request to extend Mu'alam's detention for another 15 days. Mu'alam is suspected of purchasing the drugs in March 1987 in Holland and smuggling them into Israel. Mu'alam was on the wanted list for the past 2 years and recently returned to Israel under an assumed identity. Police investigators in the Plains subdistrict claim that they have evidence that he carried out the crimes of which he is suspected.

It has been learned that another seven or eight people were arrested in connection with the affair, some of them known figures in the underworld. It has also been learned that the police confiscated a large quantity of the heroin smuggled into Israel.

### AL-FAJR Editor Supports Abu Sharif Document

*TA1907144988 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 17 Jul 88 p 5*

[By AL-FAJR Editor in chief Hanna Sinyurah]

[Text] For several months now, Palestinians in the occupied territories have debated the type of initiative the PLO would launch to give a political roof and

definite goals to the intifada [uprising]. No doubt, within the ranks of the PLO leadership such a decision was being constantly discussed, and the deliberations were agonizing, frank and painful.

The opportunity to come forward with such a political position offered itself during the Algiers Arab summit in June. The PLO presented the Arab leaders a file containing various PLO attitudes, including a courageous document authored by PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif, a perspective for a Palestinian-Israeli settlement.

I have read and re-read this important Palestinian document several times to date, and I agree with both content and the spirit in which it was written. Here, we finally have a Palestinian statement that doesn't use rhetoric, submits a clear PLO position conforming to the resolutions of the unification Palestinian National Council (PNC) meeting in Algiers in April 1987 and to Arab summit resolutions, yet speaks in a positive and clear tone about PLO intentions, the same intentions of the intifada, to reach a settlement to the conflict in direct negotiations with the Israeli adversary under an international conference.

The Palestinian state that the Palestinian people struggle to establish and have already paid huge sacrifices for, should unquestionably be a state with full democratic institutions where freedom of expression must be honored. We have naturally to differ in matters as grave as the Abu Sharif document.

While I give it my whole-hearted support, I will try to reflect the debate which the statement has already generated in the Palestinian camp, specifically in the occupied territories on the pages of AL-FAJR. I deliberately gave the nod for a critical response, while the feeling within the political spectrum so far has been unabashed support. Recently, during a working lunch in Jerusalem, 10 of 12 important Palestinian opinion-makers present supported the Abu Sharif statement while only two were critical.

I am opening the pages of the Arabic AL-FAJR to such a debate to analyze, support and criticize in order to educate the local public and also to allow Palestinians outside to learn about the popular backing that the statement has so far elucidated.

The document's importance should be emphasized. It formulates a definite Palestinian position shared by the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories and will receive mounting support that will eventually lead to discussions and serious consideration in the PNC. If it is supported by a majority of the Palestinian people, then it can be presented as the official position of the PLO.

The contents of the Abu Sharif statement, in one way or another, have been expressed by many Palestinians. It is a minority opinion, and the next few weeks will show the extent of its support in the Palestinian camp.

Debate and discussion should be free, we should not be intimidated if the statement was criticized by Faruq Qaddumi, George Habash or Salah Khalaf, with all due respect to them.

Each person has an opinion and all of us should respect the decision of the majority, while taking into consideration constructive criticism in order to bypass any shortcomings. I certainly will be writing frequently on the subject.

I want here also to add a word of full support for the statement that Palestinian and Israeli writers, artists and painters jointly endorsed calling for mutual recognition and the respect of the right to self-determination of both peoples. These are the political reflections that the intifada is generating in the Palestinian camp. It is giving our region a new opportunity—an opportunity that is costing the Palestinian people painful human sacrifices, to provide the belligerent parties with the possibility for peaceful negotiations under an international conference.

This is the attitude that the international community and Israeli public opinion should have. The intifada is our war of independence that is paving the way for permanent peace based on a two-state solution in Palestine, and respect for national rights and the security of both the Palestinians and Israelis.

Under the intensity of battle, we should keep in mind that the intifada without political goals is like throwing, wasting and dissipating the political achievements paid for with costly human sufferings, while a political initiative without the intifada will not receive the attention and have the political weight the uprising is providing. It would be criminal to allow those efforts to slip from our hands without political dividends occurring to the Palestinian people.

### Professor Discusses Abu Sharif Document

*TA1907180688 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 17 Jul 88 pp 16, 13*

[Interview with Bi'r Zayt University professor Sari Nusaybah by Mahir Abu Khatir—date, place not given]

[Text] Q: The burning issue of the moment is Bassam Abu Sharif's perspective for a settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Do you share the views of some Palestinians that Abu Sharif came up with a revolutionary, so to speak, proposal, or what others call the PLO's political equivalent to the intifada?

A: The perspective provided by Abu Sharif's document for a settlement is, in my opinion, one that was endorsed by the Palestine National Council (PNC), especially

since 1983 when in the 16th PNC both the Fez peace plan and Brezhnev peace proposal were approved. Both these peace plans call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel as an acceptable perspective for a settlement.

What is new in Abu Sharif's document is the style in which it was written as well as the clarity and the forthright manner of presentation. He also included some details and references to negotiating possibilities as a way of enhancing the document's power of appeal to the Israeli public and the international media.

In my view, the overall impact of this document has been positive and it was necessary to provide a Palestinian peace program to complement the intifada. As much as the intifada has been daring, imaginative and revolutionary, so the Palestinian leadership must also provide a daring, imaginative and revolutionary peace initiative. Bassam Abu Sharif's article, by itself, does not fulfill this criteria. It is a step in the right direction which should be complemented by a series of other steps that should be taken by the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territories.

Such steps may include addressing Israelis through the Israeli media, holding joint Palestinian-Israeli conferences both inside and outside the territories, initiating a program of lectures by Palestinian political and intellectual figures inside Israeli institutions as well as an analogous campaign by the PLO political department. The overall idea is to put Israel in a position where it can no longer fight us back, whether on the level of street fights or on a diplomatic level.

Q: Israel either ignored or totally disregarded the article from day one of its publication. The U.S. is not sure what position it wants to take, while at the same time playing its same old game of demanding further Palestinian commitments. Meanwhile, the Palestinians are once again arguing over something that so far does not seem to have impressed any other party. Are we doing the right thing?

A: The first thing you must remember is that the circle of people actively engaged in discussing the article and presenting views for or against it is very small indeed, relative to the entire Palestinian population. In my view, disagreement between intellectuals and politicians within the Palestinian community over the article and its content is a healthy sign and reflects a state of political maturity that we as a people have reached and which the PLO as a representative institution has enabled us practice.

As for Israeli reactions, I agree that they were extremely disappointing, especially at the beginning. On the other hand, it seems to have had a snowball effect and more articles and positive statements are written about it in the Israeli press now than was the case when it was first published.

As for the Israeli Government, we should expect a negative response and indeed it is precisely because of the official Israeli policy of rejecting the PLO as a peace partner and its continuous attempts to convey to the Israeli public that the PLO is unacceptable as a peace partner that it is necessary for us, and especially for the PLO, to address the same constituency, namely the Israeli public, in order to discredit official Israeli attempts to portray us in a negative light.

In my view, we should look beyond the Israeli official party spectrum to the Israeli public and we should address ourselves to Israeli public opinion and influence it in a programmed manner that fits our political aspirations. In all cases we must remember that, like it or not, we will exert an influence through our actions on the Israeli elections. It stands to reason therefore that we should attempt to make this influence programmed and a reflection of our aspirations.

Q: There seems to be a slow and gradual local Palestinian reaction towards backing Abu Sharif's position. Do you sense this too?

A: When the article was first published there was an attempt by a large group of political activists to draw up a document in its support but the effort seems to have been shelved because of the possibility that this would then create a confrontational dispute between the various points of view rather than a mature discussion between everyone concerning the pros and cons of the initiative.

I believe that, especially concerning some of the new ideas which I see as marginal to the spirit of the initiative, such as the idea of bilateral talks, presence of UN troops and acceptance of 242, there was a lot of heated debate at the beginning. Perhaps by now it is possible to appraise the article from the perspective of its overall impact and overall philosophy rather than from the perspective of some of the partial elements which are present in it.

Perhaps in this sense there is a growing feeling that it should be encouraged, if not itself and if not word by word, then at least in the philosophy it upholds of waging a peace offensive that would complement the intifada and would enable the PLO to ensure a seat for itself in the forthcoming international conference.

Q: If Abu Sharif's proposal is buried, like the many other similar proposals made on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, what do you anticipate should be the next Palestinian political move?

A: The Palestinians have no option but to carry on in the Abu Sharif spirit because if you take away the details, the overall idea of Abu Sharif is that we must clarify our position concerning the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

If our point of view is indeed to have two states in Palestine, we must say so clearly and we must be clear about the fact that it is not part of our intention to destroy the State of Israel. Negotiations when they come, and if they come, can be held not in order to endorse principles but in order to work out details, especially the question of borders between a future Palestinian state and Israel.

On the other hand, if we do not want a solution based on two states then the leadership of the PLO and political factions involved in the PLO must state this with equal force. They should say that we want a democratic secular state in all of Palestine and that we should not recognize Israel and that there is no need for an international conference. But no one has the right to say one thing and do the other.

In other words, to accept through the PNC the international conference, the Brezhnev peace document, the idea of confederation with Jordan and the Fez peace plan and then declare that they are still in pursuit of the replacement of Israel by a democratic secular Arab state.

Clarity of position is required not just for Israeli and American consumption, but especially and most importantly for the peace of mind of the Palestinian people themselves. We have the right to know what the PLO wants and we insist that the PLO makes its position, whatever it is, clear and unambiguous. Abu Sharif's article is a step in this direction and in that sense it deserves the full support of the PLO factions.

A final note, I can equally respect the political decisions of the Islamic Hamas movement and of Abu Nidal's group and some of the other groups which are also clear about what their aims are. I disagree with their aims, but at least I respect that they are made with clarity.

## Foreign Diplomats on Iran's Acceptance of 598

*JN1907093488 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jul 88 p 24*

[By Caroline Faraj]

[Text] AL-RA'Y has followed up international reaction to reports carried by international news agencies on Iran's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran war and which Iraq accepted since it was issued at the end of 1986.

To monitor reactions, we contacted the ambassadors of the five permenant state mebers of the Security Council in Jordan. We felt that everyone welcomed the Iranian decision if it was a real one.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Jordan Sergey Kirpitchenko said:

"We believe that Iran's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 is a positive development. We believe that the implementation of this resolution is the only way to achieve the desired objective of stopping the Iraq-Iran war."

He added:

"As is known, the Soviet Union is one of the sides that strongly supported the resolution because it considers it a decisive basis to settle the conflict and end the current military actions between Iraq and Iran in the Gulf. For this reason, we did not stop calling on both sides to accept and implement the resolution."

The Soviet charge d'affaires welcomed any initiative that aims to implement Resolution 598.

The French ambassador to Jordan said that he had not yet received an official response from his country on Iran's decision to accept Resolution 598.

He said:

"I think the Iranian decision became a real and practical thing especially after the international news agencies carried the UN secretary general's statements that said that he officially received the aforementioned Iranian decision."

He added:

"We cannot but welcome and bless this decision, especially since Iraq has agreed to it since it was issued. Iran has also agreed to it now, so the resolution must be implemented."

PRC Charge d'Affaires in Jordan (Shi Chen) expressed his support for the latest Iranian decision provided that it is fully implemented according to the text issued by the UN Security Council at the end of 1986.

He added:

"We support any step that will contribute to ending this destructive war between Iraq and Iran. We want to see a quick and real end to this war so that peace and security can prevail in the Gulf."

He also said:

"The PRC is observing strict neutrality in this war. As one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, it has applied its utmost efforts on different occasions to persuade the two warring parties to put a quick end to the war, which only leads to huge losses, destruction, squandering of lives, and economic disintegration.

## Expatriates Back King's Middle East Policy

*JN1507070088 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Jul 88*

[Text] The fourth Jordanian expatriates congress today gave its full backing to His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference and achieve a just and durable peace.

The congress lauded Jordan's role in support of the Palestinian people in the face of Israel's expansionist designs in Arab territories.

A statement issued by the congress at its closing session today praised the kingdom's open-bridges policy with the Palestinians and its economic and social program in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The statement also backed his majesty the king's proposal of creating an Arab rapid deployment force to defend the Arab homeland and Jordan's continued support for Iraq in the face of Iran's aggression.

The delegates, who concluded their 4-day meeting today, backed Jordan's endeavors to achieve reconciliation between Iraq and Syria and to enhance solidarity among Arab states.

They expressed appreciation of the government's implementation of earlier expatriates' resolutions and urged Jordanians working abroad to contribute to the Kingdom's development.

In this context, they called on the expatriates to speed up work on the creation of a holding company to channel investments into the country's development projects.

The statement welcomed the creation of a private university in Jordan to offer education to expatriates' children and urged the government to set up exhibitions abroad for promoting Jordan's trade and tourism potentials.

### Voluntary Societies Union Supports 'Uprising'

*JN1907131688 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Jul 88 p 3*

[Text] Al-Salt (PETRA)—The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) Executive Board Chairman 'Abdallah al-Khatib Monday said that the union has contributed JD [Jordanian Dinars] 450,000 to the current uprising in the occupied territories and reassured that the amount contributed has reached the needy families.

Speaking at an open meeting with representatives of the cultural and voluntary societies in Al-Balqa' Governorate, Al-Khatib stressed the important role of the voluntary societies in identifying the needs and problems of citizens and assisting in finding solutions to them.

Al-Khatib also called on the societies to carry out programmes that conform with the societies' objectives and to benefit from the efforts of volunteers and donors.

Al-Khatib said GUVS was ready to provide support for the societies programmes, and noted that the union has adopted four projects in Al-Balqa' Governorate.

These projects include the handicapped centre in the Jordan Valley, the Cerebral Palsy Centre in Al-Salt and the construction of buildings for two charitable societies.

Al-Khatib also said GUVS has given JD 800,000 in cash assistance to voluntary societies during this year.

GUVS president also called on the voluntary societies to draw up perceptions of the roles they can play to solve social problems, and voiced the union's readiness to examine such perceptions and to adopt them.

He pointed out that GUVS is in the process of drawing up strict criteria which will govern the granting of any assistance to any of the voluntary societies as from next year.

On GUVS's activities, Al-Khatib said it has organised 24 training courses attended by 668 members of voluntary societies and provided JD 163,290 in support for rehabilitation, health and income-generating projects and for the purchase of equipment.

The union has also given JD 228,171 in cash assistance to the charitable societies in the occupied cities of Nabulus, Jerusalem and Hebron.

On future aspirations, Al-Khatib said GUVS looks forward to setting up a centre for volunteers in Jordan and to work towards developing and modernising the social work legislations.

### PETRA Director on Plans for Future Expansion

*JN1707141188 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 17 Jul 88 p 3*

[By Ranyah 'Atallah]

[Text] Amman—The official Jordan News Agency, PETRA, Saturday entered its 20th year with future plans to expand further by improving the quality of news, increasing its transmission equipment and expanding its coverage outside the Kingdom.

"PETRA is a mirror that reflects Jordan's achievements in all fields," PETRA's Director General 'Ali Safadi told the JORDAN TIMES.

"It is an official portrait that connects the country to the outside world, highlighting the political lines set by His Majesty King Husayn," he said.

PETRA was established on July 16, 1969, as an official source for Jordanian news, "to record Jordan's achievements and cover its social, political and economic developments, based on honest information," Safadi said.

Before that, and in 1965, the nucleus of the agency was a section in the Press and Publications Department, producing no more than three items daily which were distributed to newspapers by car, according to Safadi.

"The need arose to have a news agency, an official source of Jordanian news, independent of the Ministry of Information," Safadi said.

In effect, a transmission station was built near Amman with equipment, including teleprinters, that sent news abroad in both English and Arabic for eight hours daily, he added.

At present, PETRA news items are transmitted to the Arab countries through "duplex lines" which provide a two-way connection to the official news agencies in Syria, Qatar, Iraq, Morocco and the Soviet Union, according to Safadi.

PETRA's membership in the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), allows for the daily transmision of an average of five major news items about Jordan to South East Asia, South America and Europe through other international agencies.

Thirty-four PETRA reporters work in the Kingdom, 15 of whom are stationed in the governorates, while 11 correspondents file news from Arab and foreign capitals around the world.

Safadi said PETRA's plans for the future include improving the quality of news; increasing the number of offices abroad; and keeping up with developments in transmission and reception equipment.

At present, PETRA has eight offices abroad, including Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tunis, Baghdad, Muscat, London and Madrid. The agency is looking to increase those to 10, with Kuwait as the most probable next location.

One way of improving the quality of news, Safadi said, is by concentrating on relations between Jordan and the outside world.

As for equipment, he said, the agency has recently bought 20 facsimile machines in addition to equipment to produce still photos from television sets in cases where photographers are not available.

Safadi said there are plans to purchase a mobile unit that would enable transmission and reception of news from all over the Kingdom more efficiently. The agency uses a microfiche system for its archives and plans to introduce a computer system in the near future.

Safadi said PETRA has 95 per cent accuracy rate in its reports, a five per cent margin which he justified by saying "the more people work, the more they are apt to make mistakes."

He said the inaccuracies are mostly due to "typing mistakes that do not affect the credibility of the agency."

Asked why most of the time PETRA reports do not elaborate on specifics of meetings between officials, Safadi said that in cases where the events take place in the evening where time is short, "We follow up and elaborate on issues the following day in order to grasp all aspects of the news items."

Reporters are present at the agency from 8.00 a.m until midnight, he said

**Cease-Fire in Al-Qubayyat; Syrians Deployed**
*NC1907171088 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] Al-Qubayyat and its environs are relatively calm this afternoon after renewed clashes which left four people dead.

A new cease-fire agreement took effect at 1330. The cease-fire agreement was reached at a meeting in Al-Qubayyat attended by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Lebanon; Deputy Mikhayil al-Dahir; key figures from the region; Colonel Na'im Farah, commander of the military zone in the north; and Syrian officers.

It was also agreed that a Syrian force should be deployed in the Al-Shanbuq area. Another Syrian force will take up position in the Al-Makhzan area, near Al-Ruwaynah, 10 km from Al-Qubayyat. [passage omitted]

Brig Gen Kan'an stressed that all parties must abide by the cease-fire agreement so that life may return to normal. He said that he insisted on visiting the area affected by the clashes to reassure the citizens.

**Al-Huss Welcomes Iranian Acceptance of 598**
*NC1907142688 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Asked for his opinion on the new Iranian position regarding the Gulf war, Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said:

We welcome the Iranian position, which was announced yesterday, accepting UN Security Council Resolution 598. We hope it will lead to a quick end to the destructive war in the Gulf and will reflect positively on the general atmosphere in the area.

**Shams al-Din on Iran's Acceptance of Resolution**
*NC1907162088 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, held a news conference today at which he maintained that Iran's acceptance of the UN Security Council resolution was dictated by purely Islamic considerations and was not the result of a balance of strength.

He affirmed the Islamic regime now is as strong as ever and the proof of this is the Islamic leaders' initiative in accepting the resolution.

**Beirut Hajj Seminar on Saudi 'Schism' Held**
*LD1807010488 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] Beirut, July 17, IRNA—A seminar titled 'Philosophy of Hajj' was held here Saturday on the threshold of the annual hajj pilgrimage, to which grand event this year a large part of the Muslim ummah has been barred due to the Saudi regime's schism.

The seminar, sponsored by Lebanon's assembly of ulema, was attended by a large number of university professors, lawyers and Islamic thinkers.

The first speaker of the day Shaykh Husayn Ghabris [name as received], referring to last year's Saudi massacre of pilgrims in holy Mecca and Riyadh's disrupting of ties with Islamic Iran, termed the measures as a scheme to mar Islamic solidarity.

Saudi actions are a great service to world devourers and a bid to foil any united Muslim stand against U.S. intervention in Muslims' affairs, he added.

The next speaker was prominent Lebanese scholar Dr. Hasan al-Amin who outlined the role of British colonialism in bringing to power in the holy land of Hijaz the subservient Al-Sa'ud family, in order to preserve its domination over Islamic sanctities and to plunder their wealth.

After the Second World War, he said, the U.S. donned the mantle of British imperialism in the region and focused its activities on the schismatic Wahhabi regime as part of its plans for dominating the world of Islam.

The Saudi regime's massacre of pilgrims, where even the shedding of an animal's blood is divinely prohibited, and its preventing Muslims from performing the hajj pilgrimage is not surprising, said Al-Amin, because everyone is well aware of their role in selling out Palestinian Muslims to the Zionist regime.

The audience then heard Sayyid Ibrahim al-Amin, a leading 'alim [religious title] associated with the Hizballah, who said Iran built up Muslim unity by boldly setting forth the fact that Islam does not compromise with infidelity.

Iran's righteous move panicked global arrogance, which desperately masterminded various plots including the crimes perpetrated by the Saudi regime, as part of its conspiracy to contain the spread of the Islamic Revolution, said Amin.

He dismissed the claim that the hajj is a domestic issue of the Saudi regime, adding the Ka'bah is not a dead historic relic of the past, for Riyadh to view pilgrims as tourists and endeavour to change its visiting hours.

"Mecca and Medina are two most important sites belonging to the Islamic ummah and no one should have any doubt that hajj rules have been laid down by Almighty Allah himself," he said.

At the end of the seminar, participants endorsed the plan to free the 'haramain sharifain' from Saudi rule and to set up in its place an international panel of Muslim ulema to administer the affairs of the two holy cities.

### Saudi Airline Dismisses Lebanese Air Crews

*LD1807224188 Tehran IRNA in English 1613 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Beirut, July 18, IRNA—The regime ruling Hijaz [Saudi Arabia] has dismissed nine Lebanese Muslim pilots and flight personnel working with the 'Saudi Arabian Airlines,' and expelled them from the country.

One of the Muslims, who arrived here Sunday, said he received the illegal letter of dismissal from the head of the Saudi airlines last week. "Managing director of the airlines said the decision was made after an order by the Saudi ruler Fahd," he added.

The Lebanese aviation personnel returned home from Riyadh along with their families Sunday. The cause for the dismissal has not yet been announced, but observers believe the measure was taken in line with regime's pressures against Muslims.

### Hizballah Demonstrators Mark Mecca Anniversary

*NC1907120588 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] A 2-hour demonstration was staged by 1,500 Hizballah members and officials in Ba'labakk at noon today to mark the anniversary of the Mecca incidents.

The demonstrators chanted slogans denouncing King Fahd, criticizing the Americans, and condemning Saudi measures limiting the number of Iranian pilgrims, prompting Iran to refrain from sending pilgrims this year.

### Norwegian Contingent, SLA Clash in Kawkaba

*NC2007061788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] A clash occurred yesterday between the Norwegian contingent in the town of Kawkaba and members of the South Lebanese Army [SLA].

According to security sources, the fighting broke out when 10 Norwegian soldiers refused to allow a 6-man SLA patrol to pass across their position to the town of Hasbayya.

### Islamic Resistance Issues Statement on Fighting

*NC1607065588 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] The Islamic resistance issued a statement this morning saying that at the beginning of the month of Dhu al-Hijjah and on the anniversary of the birth of the generous imam [not further specified], Islamic resistance fighters launched a wide-scale attack on the Zionist enemy's positions along the occupied border strip at 0100 today.

Groups of strugglers attacked the positions held by the enemy and his agents in Sujud, Bi'r al-Khallat, Al-Radar, Al-Suwayda', Al-Tuhrah, 'Ali al-Tahir, Al-Qantarah, and Sidon, pouring on them machinegun and rocket fire.

Islamic resistance artillery also shelled all the enemy's rear positions, concentrations, and supply routes.

The attack was still continuing at the time this statement was being prepared.

### Liberation Front Claims Killing of Ba'th Officer

*NC1607054988 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 16 Jul 88*

[Text] An anonymous person claiming to belong to the Lebanese Liberation Front has announced that a unit from his organization assassinated Fayiz Ahmad 'Ala' al-Din, alias Abu Hanan, commander of the Ba'th Party's Al-Asad Battalion military force, in front of the Qasqas Mosque in West Beirut at 2200 last night.

### Vorontsov Arrives, Meets Faruq al-Shar'

*JN1907120688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, today.

Attending the meeting were Dia'ullah al-Fattal, assistant to the foreign minister; Hamid Hasan, assistant to the director of the East European desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern and North African countries at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The talks dealt with the Iraq-Iran war in light of Iran's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 and the situation in the region.

Vorontsov and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus today.

He was received at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal, the assistant to the director of the East European desk, and the assistant to the chief of protocol.

### Lebanon's Franjiyah Departs, Makes Statement

*JN1907133488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and his son Robert left Damascus at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria.

He was seen off at Damascus northern entrance by Presidential Affairs Minister Wahib Fadil.

In a statement to a SANA corespondent, Franjiyah described his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad as constructive and postiive.

He said the talks dealt with all issues pertinent to Lebanon and that viewpoints were completely identical.

He praised President al-Asad's firm pan-Arab stand on fraternal Lebanon.

He pointed out Syrian sacrifices to restore security and stability in Lebanon.

On the Syrian presence in Lebanon, Franjiyah said that history will not forget the resolution that President Hafiz al-Asad adopted at the Riyadh summit in 1976 to the effect that Syrian troops enter Lebanon.

At that time, Lebanon lived a normal life, which all Lebanese hope for.

He said that Israel tried to impose the 17 May agreement, in which we do not believe because it turns Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate.

However, thanks to the Syrian presence in Lebanon, we succeeded in foiling this infamous agreement.

Concluding his statement, he expressed the hope that life will return to normal in Lebanon at the beginning of the next year.

He said: At the beginning of 1989, we will return to the life we were living in Lebanon in 1974.

### TISHRIN Comments on U.S. Downing of Airliner

*PM1907142388 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 7 Jul 88 p 8*

['Abdallah Khalid article: "U.S. Disdain for the Causes of Nations"]

[Text] The crime of the downing of the Iranian civilian airliner has shown the extent of the U.S. Administration's involvement in the Gulf war and its incessant attempts to perpetuate and even, if possible, expand its presence there, turning a blind eye to all the worldwide condemnation of the crime and of the U.S. presence.

President Reagan has, calmly and without batting an eyelid, reaffirmed his country's determination to maintain its heavy presence in the Gulf.

If we were to follow the strange U.S. reasoning, we would have to pause at several contradictory points portraying the U.S. position as one of self-defense.

However, we cannot discern the danger which some U.S. Administration officials said was threatening the U.S. presence.

According to the United States, what happened was the result of technological human error but the United States has repeatedly claimed to possess the most advanced technology in the world.

According to U.S. logic, the U.S. forces acted to protect shipping in the Gulf and are determined to strengthen their presence in the Gulf, and the United States is determined to pursue the same current policy.

The strange thing is that, after all this, the United States considers the matter of the downing of the plane to be closed.

How could the downing of a civilian airliner contribute to the protection of navigation in the Gulf and how could this serious matter be considered closed when the bodies of innocent victims are scattered all over the Gulf?

With enviable charlatanry, President Reagan says:

The Iranian plane was fired on at a time of confrontation with Iranian boats, and the U.S. ship opened fire in self-defense, on what it took to be an Iranian military aircraft.

The U.S. military forces were placed in a state of alert and the matter was closed with no more Iranian military operations in progress.

All the advanced technology which the Pentagon boasts about simply disappeared just like that and it could no longer distinguish between a civilian plane and a military aircraft.

So any illusion, however small, that the U.S. Administration might take serious punitive action against those who were disdainful of innocent human lives has also evaporated.

It is regrettable that U.S. Administration officials have, through their own statements, completed what President Reagan started.

Bush chose to defend the crime by stressing the continuation of the U.S. military presence in the Gulf with a permanent role there, ignoring the fact that that presence is now the main cause of tension in the region as the U.S. forces embark on direct aggression threatening the free navigation that it is ostensibly in the Gulf to protect.

The result is that air traffic is now threatened.

Bush and Shultz agree on one important thing: The incident will not lead to a reconsideration of the U.S. Gulf policy or, at least, the rules of military engagement there.

This clearly means that the United States intends to continue to interfere and escalate its military operations there.

Is there clearer evidence than that of the U.S. Administration's disdain for human life and international law?

The U.S. State Department crowns the U.S. Administration's statements by calling on the international community to join in the U.S. efforts to end the Gulf war and restore peace to the region, overlooking the fact that it is the U.S. presence there which prevents progress toward peace.

What we wish to stress here is that the criminal act committed by the U.S. forces denotes a real contempt for human life and provides a categorical demonstration of ugly abominable crime.

It also clearly exposes the dangers inherent in the continued presence of foreign fleets in the Arab Gulf and the suffering this might entail for the nations of the region.

While condemning the crime, Syria urges world public opinion to act against such crimes by making real concerted efforts aimed at ousting the foreign fleets from the Gulf as an essential prerequisite for easing the tension in the region, particularly now that it has become a threat to the entire world community.

## Briefs

### New Airline Routes

Following an air traffic cooperation agreement between the Saudi and Syrian airlines, the Syrian Arab Airlines will begin flights from Damascus and Aleppo to Riyadh with an average of two flights per week. Also, a new route will be opened between Damascus and Dhahran with an average of one flight per week. The Syrian flights to Jeddah will be increased from two to three flights per week. [Summary] [*JN1507135788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jul 88*]

## Afghanistan

### Najibullah Praises Role of National Traders

*LD1907082988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Kabul, July 18, BAKHTAR—"The role of national traders is great in increasing the national income of our country. It is sufficient to state that 80 percent of the entire turnover of the commodities in Afghanistan is being carried out through private trade", said president of the Republic of Afghanistan at the country-wide conference of national traders here today.

The new composition of the Economic Consultative Council of the Republic of Afghanistan has been elected.

A number of legal documents have been approved for improving the procedure, ways and forms of mutual cooperation between the commercial companies, association of industrialists and the chamber of commerce and industries as well as with the other organisations of national entrepreneurs.

The nation-wide conference of private entrepreneurs and the congress of craftsmen had already been convened, the president noted.

We are fully confident that the present conference will provide the traders with the possibility to freely exchange views about their problems and difficulties and to define ways for conducting better joint endeavours with the state organs towards the solution of the noble task, i.e. insuring the Afghan population with commodities.

I wanted to point out that the participants of the conference have consulted with each other and have set forth concrete suggestions for the solution of the following basic problems.

He said the government will undertake measures towards fixing the prices of the primary commodities for the broad masses of the people. But these measures are not sufficient.

Because the undeclared war leaves behind negative consequences on this issue like all other issues of our life and activities. The difficulties are with that of the transportation of commodities, their wastages, etc.

In my first visit with esteemed Dr. Hasan Sharq, I set before the government the task of confining and putting into practice practical measures for the stability of prices in the country.

Your useful consultations and proposals in this regard will assist the successful solution of this issue which has vital significance in the interest of each and every Afghan.

Your proposals pertaining to transportation of goods to each province, district and sub-district will play a significant role in undertaking practical measures by the ministries of transportation and commerce, by the governors as well as by the entire local organs of state power.

Increase as far as boosting the volume of tradition l export commodities is concerned, the president said Afghanistan has always been the supplier of goods such as raisin, dry-fruit, wool, karakul pelt, rug, etc. to the world market.

In recent times, the volume of such goods has decreased. We should undertake measures for increasing the transportation of the traditional Afghan export commodities to the world market.

Concerning further growth of foreign trade relations he said foreign trade relations play a great role towards the promotion of trade in the country. Today the turnover of the Afghan foreign trade, quoting the official data, reaches to 1.3 billion dollars.

Strong and mutually beneficial commercial ties have been established with our great neighbour, the Soviet Union.

This cooperation, taking its root half a century ago, i.e. since the first great trade agreement among the Afghan merchants and the Vostokintorg of the Soviet Union, has assumed wider dimensions.

During this period, the volume of the turnover of commodities among our countries has increased one hundred times and exceeded the tune of 740 million dollars.

Traditional and good relations have been established between Afghan merchants, Chambers of Commerce and commercial companies with the state organisations of India, Czechoslovakia, Japan, German Democratic Republic, Kuwait, Bulgaria, Great Britain, West Germany and other socialist, developing and capitalist countries.

Today, the commercial relations of Afghanistan have been established with over 50 countries of the world and with about 200 commercial companies of the globe.

Life does not stop at one point. Whatever there is, is good for today but it cannot meet our satisfaction for tomorrow. What measures should be undertaken for the growth and consolidation of foreign trade ties?

About the amalgamation of commercial and industrial capital for the solution of imperative tasks towards socio-economic development of the country, he stressed that it is quite known to you that the leadership of the country has of late undertaken practical measures towards rendering assistance to national entrepreneurs as well as for the establishment of production institutions for the primary needs of the people.

The assistance rendered by the Soviet Union plays a great role towards the establishment of private run and mixed institutions in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has rendered long term credit towards this end.

There are examples at hand which demonstrate that our esteemed traders play an active role towards the solution of tasks for the setting up of industrial institutions.

Esteemed Rasoul Baraat [not further identified] is of the view to invest his capital in construction of syrup making factory in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, glass making factory in Balkh and three factories in Kholm.

Such initiatives are to be generalised.

The main question is that after the conference on the basis of your proposals such practicable measures be taken and implemented so that to keep resolving the aforementioned task and other tasks relate to improving the domestic and foreign trade in our country.

Merchants are messengers of peace. According to the nature of their work, they are against war. Unfortunately, war brings about tremendous human sacrifices for our people and abundant material loss for our national economy. Merchants too have not been safe from the calamity of the war.

Ensuring prosperity and removing differences are possible only in the conditions of peace. Thus the PDPA and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan declared the policy of national reconciliation and we confidently move on this path.

Thanks to this policy, the Geneva agreements were signed, elections for the National Assembly held and the coalition government formed.

This policy is the only way of reaching peace and tranquillity in our homeland. And the duty of every patriot of our country is to work and struggle for ensuring peace for his own home i.e. for all over Afghanistan.

The national traders and their party by introducing their representatives to the National Assembly and occupying the posts of some of the ministries are helping consolidate the coalition and unity of the progressive forces, the Afghan leader went on.

Availing the opportunity of delivering speech before such a distinguished audience, I would like to pause on some of the issues that are worrying all Afghans and our friends.

In what does the vital power of national reconciliation lie?

Its power lies in the fact that this policy has been initiated by our people themselves who are thirsty for peaceful and secured life.

Along with this effect if we assess the military-political situation in the country we must say that the situation has been difficult and is not steady.

Two months have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva agreements. It is known to you that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are honestly fulfilling their commitments.

Unfortunately this thing cannot be said about Pakistan. Pakistan has not yet solved the basic question i.e. the question of abolishing the infrastructure and material cases of interference in the internal affairs of Afganistan from the territory of Pakistan.

In Pakistan, as before, more than hundred military training centres of the forces opposing the Government of Afghanistan are active headquarters of the extremist groups of the alliance of "seven parties" are freely operating, despatching of (?arms), equipment and terrorists groups from the territory of Pakistan are continuing, he emphasized. [sentence as received]

The work has reached to the extent that official personalities of Pakistan including President Ziaul Haq are instigating the Afghan extremists for continuing the fratricidal war.

During the recent times bullet fires on the cities and inhabited areas have been significantly increased that this has led to numerous sacrifices among the dwellers, forces the Armed Forces of Afghanistan to make reciprocal attacks on the enemies.

Return of the Soviet forces has put fresh difficult duties of defending the inhabited areas, security of transport and the strategic area, before the Armed Forces of Afghanistan. And our Armed Forces are capable of discharging these duties.

Despite their efforts, the anti-government forces were unable to occupy even one city or inhabited area from where the Soviet forces have returned.

We are in full control of the situation in Jalalabad and Qandahar where the alliance of "seven parties" was linking the formation of its interim government with cities, he said.

Regretfully, the stand of some of the leaders of the "alliance of seven" in regard to our numerous proposals and compromises has remained unchanged.

It becomes clear that the concept of peaceful solution of the problem of Afghanistan is unacceptable to the leaders of the "alliance of seven" as a result of their isolation from the people of Afghanistan and their political adventurism.

They and their patrons are carrying on a senseless and bloody crime against the people of Afghanistan, faith and national unity.

We are successfully realising the construction of the new political system. The multi-party system and coalition in conformity with the democratic principles and those of national reconciliation are beginning to operate fully in all areas.

The more the ranks of the patriotic forces are united and consolidated the quicker will the struggle for national reconciliation be crowned with success and victory.

During the reign of Amanullah Khan there was a system established whereby any trader having paid more then 50,000 afghanis in customs duties would be awarded.

Needless to say, the system allowed no discrimination between local and foreign traders. The first prizes were awarded to Abdul Khaleq, Dost Muhammad, Ghulam Haydar, Mukhtar Zadeh, Nezamuddin and Muhammad Alem, Najibullah added.

Please, advise in this connection as to how should the government honour those who do more work than others in developing trade.

The president named among the representatives of traders who help the socio-economic growth of Afghanistan by means of their work and capital.

"A decision has been taken about conferring medals and emblems of the Republic of Afghanistan upon the honourable traders of the country."

He congratulated all those who have been honored with the country's medals and emblems, the Afghan leader noted.

### Foreign Ministry Delivers Protest Note No 52

*LD1907171788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 88*

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry office for liaison with UNGOMAP [UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan] reported that Note No 52 of the Republic of Afghanistan concerning Pakistan's violation of Article 2, Document No 1 of the Geneva accords was given to the UNGOMAP office in Kabul this afternoon.

Six instances of open violation by the Pakistani side have been noted in the note and the delegation has been requested to take the necessary steps to assess the violations and inform the Republic of Afghanistan and the UN secretary general's representative of the results.

### 'Extremist' Rocket Attack on Kabul Kills 15

*LD1907184488 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Excerpt] Subversive extremists hostile to the peaceful life of our compatriots perpetrated another crime this morning with the use of heavy weapons.

The BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that at 0530 today extremist elements fired 11 rockets at residential areas of the 11th, 10th, 8th, and 6th wards of Kabul city, as a result of which 15 compatriots, including 8 children, were martyred and another 23 were wounded. [passage omitted]

### Rebels Warn of Further Attacks on Kabul

*OW1907235088 Tokyo KYODO in English 2319 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Islamabad, July 20 KYODO—Eight people were killed in a rocket attack on the Afghan capital of Kabul on Tuesday as mujahidin guerrillas warned city residents to be ready for more attacks, rebel and Western diplomatic sources here said.

The warning of further attacks on Kabul given by Afghan guerrillas in night letters distributed in Kabul, according to Western diplomatic sources.

At least 20 people were killed last Friday in a volley of 40 rockets that rained down on the city and Afghan President Najibullah threatened the imposition of martial law to counter the attacks by the mujahidin guerrillas on Kabul and other cities.

The Kabul government has been accusing Pakistan of acts of terrorism and sabotage since the start of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan on May 15. According to Radio Kabul, 448 people have been killed in acts of sabotage during this period.

## Clashes Continue Between Armed Forces, Rebels

### Nangarhar Villages Attacked

*LD1807235988 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] Criminal extremists have once again martyred or wounded a number of our compatriots in yet another treacherous act.

The BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that extremists martyred 13 of our compatriots—including children and women—when they fired 11 (BMU) rockets at the residential areas of (Zakhel) and (Mashala) villages, in the Kameh district of Nangarhar Province. They destroyed a number of houses as well.

### 12 'Extremists' Killed

*LD1807225588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] The BIA military section reports that the shattering blows of the country's Armed Forces inflicted heavy losses on extremist groups at [name indistinct] village, near Khowst.

Twelve extremists were killed and 28 others seriously injured. A quantity of weapons and ammunition were destroyed.

The Armed Forces, with the cooperation of the people near Herat city, killed four extremists and wounded two others. Thousands of rounds of ammunition and seven assorted weapons were seized.

### Pakistani 'Interventionist Acts' Criticized

*LD1507224688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 15 Jul 88*

["Commentary on Intensification of Interference Into the Internal Affairs of Afghanistan"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, July 14, BAKHTAR—As reported by international media caravans of weapons and munitions have been sent recently to the extremist groupings operating in Takhar, Baghlan, Kapisa, Konduz, Parvan and some other provinces.

Several groups of foreign experts were also sent to train the extremists how to use them. Reports of international media indicate that Pakistani citizens have taken part in war activities.

Recently a group of Pakistani soldiers took part in war activities in the suburbs of Gardeyz city and three Pakistani officers in the composition of a group of 20 persons were sent to pay inspective visit to Nangarhar Province the aim of which was to assess the combat effectiveness of the opposition armed groups.

Meanwhile, instruction is given to those acquainted with running mortar 120 mm to appear once again in a course newly established in Pakistan for their training in using heavy artillery.

These are the facts testifying to irresponsible and interventionist acts of the Pakistani ruling circles which fuel the war flames in Afghanistan.

Military observers believe that notwithstanding the fact that the Afghan extremists which are being equipped with weapons, the Armed Forces of Afghanistan have the ability to give crushing blows to the extremists.

The observers have pointed in this regard to successful operations of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan carried out in the suburbs of Spin Buldak of Qandahar Province, bordering Pakistan, and in the suburbs of Zabol and Vardak Provinces as a result of which 135 extremists were crushed in Spin Buldak and 310 extremists in Zabol Province. A large quantity of light and heavy arms of the extremists were destroyed.

The fact that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan keep independently peace and normalcy in eighteen provinces show that they are able to crush war-mongers having high combat capability and rich experience.

The respond to extremists activities will be as stronger as they intensify their war-mongering activities and in that case the Armed Forces would be impelled as guarantor of the country's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty to resort using such weapons which did not get used so far. [sentence as received]

The present conditions as well as common sense ask the Pakistani ruling circles to abide by the Geneva instruments which are in conformity with the interests of the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the cause of peace in the region.

### Briefs

#### New Senator Appointed

President Najibullah has issued a decree based on Paragraph 3, Article 79 of the Afghan Constitution appointing Muhammad Zaher Zadran a senator in the Milli Shura. [Summary] [*LD1807000088 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jul 88*]

#### Heroin Seized

The Internal Affairs Ministry reports that 196 grams of heroin have recently been seized in Khowst District. The Ministry reports that the drugs were brought into the country by "extremists" and that suspects have been arrested. [Summary] [*LD1707000488 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 16 Jul 88*]

## Bangladesh

### Mohammad Mohsin Named New Foreign Secretary

*BK1907162488 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Mr Mohammad Mohsin took as over as new foreign secretary in Dhaka this afternoon.

He succeeded Mr Nazrul Islam who has been given a top diplomatic assignment.

### Iraqi Planning Minister Arrives for Talks

*JN1907085888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0838 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Dhaka, 19 Jul (INA)—Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj arrived here today at the head of a high-level delegation on an official visit to Bangladesh lasting several days.

During the visit the Iraqi minister will attend meetings of the Iraqi-Bangladesh joint economic committee due to begin its work tomorrow.

The Iraqi minister is expected to meet with Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and with a number of Bangladesh officials to discuss with them current international issues of common interest to both sides and ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

### Calls on President Ershad

*JN1907142288 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Dhaka, July, 19, INA—Dr. Samal Majid Faraj, planning minister of Iraq, called on Bangladesh President Ershad here today.

Dr. Faraj, who arrived here today to attend the meeting of the Iraq-Bangladesh joint economic commission, discussed matters of mutual interest with the Bangladesh president.

Dr. Faraj is the co-chairman of the commission, the meeting of which begins tomorrow.

The Iraqi planning minister conveyed to President Ershad warm greetings of President Saddam Husayn and brotherly people of Iraq.

He briefed the Bangladesh president on recent victories achieved by Iraq in the battlefront against Iran.

President Ershad referred to the warm traditional bilateral ties that exist between Bangladesh and Iraq and conveyed his country's deep gratitude to government and people of Iraq for assistances extended to Bangladesh during the devastating floods last year.

He lauded the leadership of President Saddam Husayn for continued progress and prosperity of Republic of Iraq.

The Bangladesh president also praised President Saddam Husayn and people of Iraq for their efforts to restore peace in the Gulf region.

During the meeting Dr. Faraj was accompanied by Mr. Zuhayr Muhammad 'Umar, the Iraqi ambassador in Bangladesh.

## India

### 'Glasnost' Creates 'Confusion' for Communists

*BK2007032288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP)—India's Communist Parties have reacted with confusion and consternation to the revolutionary changes brought by reforms in the Soviet Union.

The 63-year-old Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) have found it hard to swallow praise heaped on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by Moscow.

India is a major and valued Third-World Soviet ally.

"Of course they are confused, we have held party meetings at state and district levels to explain (Soviet glasnost or openess) to the membership," CPI General Secretary Rajeswara Rao told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr. Rao has only recently given his party's first public endorsement of "the main direction of perestroyka (reforms), glasnost and new political thinking, whose successes will make socialism more attractive throughout the world."

He added privately that the CPI Central Executive Committee meeting July 10 to 12 had been unable to stomach some of the moves initiated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

For example, he said, the CPI could not and would not accept a presidency [as received], but added that people had to remember that "Lenin didn't follow dogma, it was only when he died that what he said became dogma."

In the larger and more independent CPI-M, which split from the pro-Moscow CPI in 1964, criticism of perestroyka has been sharper and more public.

The CPI-M now holds power in the state of West Bengal, is the dominant partner in a left-wing coalition in Kerala State, and holds 22 seats in Parliament.

CPI-M Politburo member B.T. Ranadive told the party organ, the GANASHAKTI, this month that "anti-socialist ideas were being encouraged in the USSR."

He said allegations of excessive party interference in government in the Soviet Union were unfounded, and charged that Moscow had deviated from Marxist-Leninist ideology in respect for the party and the state.

Economic reforms were needed and the ideal solution would have been to boost the revolutionary consciousness of the working class, "but they blame bureaucratism.... This is a wrong notion and they will soon realize that, I hope," he said.

In New Delhi, members of both Communist Parties and most analysts say the only effect developments in Moscow are likely to have on India's Communist Parties other than the current ideological confusion is a weakening of Moscow's traditionally strong influence on the CPI.

"Our internal policies are our internal policies, and theirs are theirs," Mr. Rao said, referring to the growing pluralism in the international communist movement.

"There will be a greater assertion of autonomy in future," wrote Mohan Ram, a frequent commentator on Indian communist affairs.

Former CPI theoretician Mohit Sen, now head of a communist coordination movement to support Soviet reforms, told the press that Moscow's new policies would do nothing to "shake the Indian communists from their lethargy."

But in the CPI-M ruled state of West Bengal, perestroyka may be already be working its ways: The chief minister has justified his open wooing of multinational companies by saying the state is a part of a nation that permits foreign investments.

## Briefs

### Large Heroin Seizure

Customs officials today seized over 22 kg of heroin from a foreigner at Sahar International Airport, Bombay. According to official sources, this is the biggest ever seizure of heroin by the Bombay customs so far. The contraband is valued at over 22 crore rupees in international market. [Text] [*BK1907163788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 88*]

### Iran

**Khomeyni Message on UN Resolution, Pilgrimage**
*LD2007115988 Tehran IRNA in English 1156 GMT 20 Jul 88*

["Imam Vows Muslims' Triumphant Entry to Mecca, Says Acceptance of UN Resolution Does Not Mean End of War"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 20, IRNA—In a message to the nation Wednesday the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, attacked the Saudi Government for bereaving [as received] the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca of its fuller implications as a universal convention of Muslims for solidarity against the unbelievers in the more extended sense of the word.

He said the Saudis resent Muslims' demonstrations in Mecca and their shouting of slogans against the United States because of their political alignment with the United States, but vowed that in due course Iran's Muslim people will square accounts both with United States and the Saudis, and will shortly celebrate "the triumph of the righteousness over the army of unbelievers and hypocrites" and will set foot on the Muslim holy shrine "Masjid ol-Haram" in the Saudi soil.

Elsewhere in his message Imam Khomeyni dealt briefly and in passing over the circumstances which prompted the Islamic Republic to accept the UN Security Council Resolution 598, but hastened to say that the decision does not necessarily mean an end to the war.

He consoled Muslim militants by reminding them of the advisability of the decision at this juncture in the Iraq-Iran war, and assured supporters of an uninterrupted war with Iraq that it was hard for him to agree to such a decision which he would not do under normal circumstances, but noted that patience at such junctures will eventually bear its own fruits.

The imam assured Iran's Muslim people that the decision to agree to the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 was adopted solely and personally by the Iranian officials knowledgeable about the war and the international situation rather than as a result of external pressure or intimidation or encouragement.

He told the nation that in light of the situation it is likely that in future days some people may tend to indulge in polemics about the wisdom of the decision which topic, he said, although valuable as a subject-matter in an absolute sense should best be postponed to a later point in time.

**Velayati Sends Letter to UN on Iraqi Attacks**
*LD1907171488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, following today's attacks by the Iraqi regime against our country's industrial centers, Foreign Minister Velayati sent a letter to the UN secretary general informing him of the latest Iraqi crimes.

Part of this letter states: The attacks carried out by the Iraqi regime against Iran's industrial centers demonstrates how false and baseless are the peace-seeking claims of that regime.

Such provocative actions, coming right after Iran's acceptance of Resolution No 598, expose the true warmongering nature of that regime to all international forums.

The letter also states:

Iraq's attacks today are contrary to the Security Council resolution and the efforts of the secretary general himself.

Therefore, it is only right that they should meet with decisive opposition from international organizations, notably the Security Council.

### Mahallati Meets With UN Secretary General

*NC2007070088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Central News Unit correspondent's report from London; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Mr Ja'far Mahallati, the Islamic Republic of Iran's UN representative, has announced that with Iran's acceptance of a just implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598, the last pretext for Iraq's obstructionism in its implementation has been wrested away.

Therefore, the responsibility for every drop of blood shed will be divided between the Iraqi regime and the United Nations, unless the United Nations takes drastic and immediate steps to prevent Iraq's obstructionism and prevents it from continuing its attacks and atrocities.

Mahallati made the above remarks in his meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and added:

The Iraqi foreign minister's statements and the Iraqi regime's attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran's economic and urban centers indicate that Iraq is bent upon obstructing the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

Mahallati said: Five months ago, when the Islamic Republic of Iran displayed similar positive overtures regarding Resolution No 598, Iraq followed the same obstructionist policy.

Moreover, at the beginning of March it escalated the war of the cities, thus fanning the flames of the war even further. This clearly indicates that Iraq is opposed to the immediate implementation of Resolution No 598.

Mahallati stated: According to the UN secretary general's plan and the text of UN Security Council Resolution No 598, there is not the slightest reason for any delay in implementing a cease-fire.

The responsibility for any delay, in view of the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the UN secretary general, will lie with the UN Secretariat, unless the secretary general clearly declares that Iraq is preventing the implementation of Resolution No 598.

In this case the (?true nature) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as of the international community and Iraq, will become clear.

During this meeting, Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed intense regret and concern over the statements of Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the recent Iraqi attacks on Iran's urban and economic centers. He asked the head of the UN Security Council to convene an emergency and unofficial session so that the issue could be discussed.

The Security Council met immediately to assess the situation.

In his meeting with the UN secretary general, Mr Ja'far Mahallati declared that, if as the Iraqi foreign minister says the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not yet clear, and if there exists any ambiguity as far as the UN secretary general is concerned, he should ask for the necessary clarifications from the Iranian UN representative right now.

If the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran is clear to the United Nations, then the secretary general is obliged to give a reply to the Iraqi foreign minister in this regard as soon as possible.

Also, the head of the UN Security Council held separate meetings with the Islamic Republic of Iran's UN representative and expressed his concern over the Iraqi position.

During this meeting, the modus operandi for initiating the speedy implementation of Resolution No 598 in accordance with the secretary general's plan which had been presented earlier was discussed. Complete consensus was reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran's UN representative and the UN secretary general. [sentence as received]

This is Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London.

### UN's 'Less Than Honorable Record' on War Noted

*LD2007075788 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] London, July 20, IRNA—The decision by Iran to accept Resolution 598 is seen giving the Security Council an opportunity to reprieve itself over its less than honorable record during Iraq's almost 8 long year war imposed upon Iran.

Ever since Iraq invaded on September 22 1980 the U.N. has acted with great discredit over its partial stance towards ending the war, having repeatedly failed to identify Baghdad's blatant acts of aggression, including initiating raids on merchant vessels, attacks on civilian populations and unwarrantedly using chemical weapons.

It was not until six days after Iraqi forces moved en masse into Iran that the Security Council came up with a resolution (479) that merely called for both countries to settle their differences peacefully and which was spurned by Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn.

Within three weeks the council did meet again to be told by Iran that any settlement was possible only if Iraq was duly punished but did not call for a withdrawal of troops until after virtually all Iraqi forces were driven off Iranian soil nearly two years later.

Iraq's missile attacks on Iranian cities started as early as October 8 1980, when 105 civilians were killed and over 300 injured at Dezful, but no move was made by the U.N. until it sponsored a ceasefire agreement on civilian targets in June 1984.

It was the Iraqi regime's subsequent bombing of Ahvaz on March 4, 1985 that broke the tentative lull in what has been described as Baghdad's "war of the cities" and has continued ever since in varying intensity without chastisement from the Security Council.

Similarly Iraq started its so-called "tanker war" on May 21 1981 that was equally overlooked by the Security Council and it was not until two years and over 30 attacks later that Iran responded.

Even more dismal is the U.N. record on Baghdad's use of chemical weapons, which were first deployed by Iraq as early as in the winter of 1980 and against solely civilian targets from August 1983.

U.N. teams from 1984 have repeatedly evidenced Baghdad's use of poison gases culminating in the massacre of over 5,000 Kurds at Halabjah in March this year, but save for a presidential statement, the Security Council has yet to condemn the Iraqi regime for its persistent violations.

The present resolution does little more than "deplore" the initiation of the conflict, the attacks on shipping and civilian targets and the use of chemical weapons, but gives the Security Council an opportunity to redeem itself from its ignoble past.

If and when implemented to the letter, the Security Council Resolution 598 on Iraq-Iran war seems capable of paving the way for peaceful settlement of the conflict.

**Commentary on Accepting Resolution No 598**
*NC2007100988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Central News Unit research group commentary]

[Text] The warmongering aggressive Iraqi regime, with the propaganda support of the oppressor powers and the unstinted assistance of their agents, has for a long time been creating the impression before the world of seeking peace and insisting that Iran is adamant on continuing the war.

Such propaganda is disseminated in such a way that any mention of Iran's reasons or viewpoint is omitted.

Now that the Islamic Republic of Iran has considered it expedient to continue its holy defense and efforts to protect Islam and the Islamic Revolution by officially accepting UN Security Council Resolution No 598, it has by this step wrested away the last propaganda tactic used by world oppression.

Thus, international organizations, particularly the United Nations, are now facing a historic test.

Those who exploited Iran's apparent nonacceptance of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 in order to continue their aggression and to hide their true faces behind the false mask of peace-seeking, are now in a difficult position and face the (?pressure) of world public opinion.

On the one hand, their belligerent nature incites them to continue their instigation and provocation, as has been witnessed by worldwide. On the other hand, their false utterances, slogans, and baseless claims have inspired suspicion and [words indistinct] and have humiliated them before the people of the world.

With the imam's enlightened guidance and the inspiration of Islamic ideology, the Iranian nation firmly believes that the struggle between right and wrong is an immutable fact, but it also has faith that eventually right triumphs over wrong.

Thus, the main issue for our courageous and resistant people is to quickly and extensively improve the situation and meet the needs and requirements of the hour.

Therefore, what the General Command Headquarters said in its important statement about manning the fronts with combatant, devout, and resistant forces to fight the aggressive nature and crimes of the enemies is everyone's duty.

Undoubteldy, the people with their heroism, martyrdom, and resistance, have transformed the Islamic Revolution into the greatest phenomenon of the contemporary era.

They confronted the strength of the shah's regime and its international supporters, liquidated the multifarious plots of the world oppressors in the aftermath of the revolution with their vigilance and ubiquitous presence, and stood steadfast with unparalleled acumen before the Saddam regime's aggression and the pressure of world oppression, reactionaries, and their lackeys.

They will continue to tackle the present circumstances with greater awareness and intelligence and by preserving their unity and cohesion. They will resist all internal

and external conspiracies by world oppression and will foil the nefarious intentions of all the conspirators who seek to tarnish the sacred aspirations of the Islamic Revolution.

### Attack Called 'Treason' Against UN Resolution

*LD1907163488 Tehran IRNA in English 1604 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Tehran, July 19, IRNA—Head of the Atomic Energy Organization Reza Amrollahi termed today's Iraqi air attack on the Bushehr nuclear power plant in southern Iran as an open "treason" against Resolution 598 which calls for cease-fire in the Iraqi-imposed war.

In a letter to director-general of the Vienna based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix, Amrollahi noted that Tuesday's Iraqi bmbing of the Bushehr nuclear power plant, the 7th in four years, was carried out just a day after Iran's official acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

The Iraqi air raid inflicted heavy losses on the nuclear power plant in Bushehr Province, Amrollahi said.

The letter said that such a hostile acton by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime once again proves that Baghdad has no desire for peace but on the contrary is ready to continue its aggressions and attacks. It held responsible international bodies' weak reaction to Iraq's previous air attacks on Iranian nuclear installations, as reasons for the fresh crime.

Elsewhere in his letter, Amrollahi called on Blix to take immediate measures to prevent the repetition of Iraq's attacks on nuclear installations which he said are a clear violation of U.N. Resolution 598 and IAEA Resolutions 471, 473 and 480.

The last time the Bushehr nuclear plant was attacked, was on 17 Nov. 1987, when Iraqi warplanes raided the installations twice. The attack released dangerous radioactive gases in the atmosphere and resulted in 17 casualties including a West German engineer who died immediately, but as usual world bodies gave a mute response.

Meanwhile, Amrollahi is to take part in a televised [as received] press conference here Wednesday to respond to questions of domestic and foreign reporters on the Iraqi air attack on the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

### IRGC 'Dutybound' To Maintain Combat Readiness

*LD2007103288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[From the "Islamic Revolution Guards Corps" program]

[Text] Since the start, about 9 years ago, of the Ba'thist regime's blatant aggression against the Islamic Republic, it has been proved many times that the Baghdad rulers have no respect for or commitment to international regulations and human values.

Moreover, they do not feel dutybound to observe accepted principles of the international community. Their abrogation of the Algerian agreement of 1975—trampling on the 1944 Chicago convention on the maintenance of the security of international air transport routes—their violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the use of chemical weapons, and dozens of other agreements and regulations all prove our claim.

In addition, the Iraqi Ba'thist rulers have repeatedly made our cities, residential areas, and civilian centers in various regions of the country the targets of their destructive bombs, missiles, and rockets. They are also responsible for the destruction of houses, schools, hospitals, and kindergartens, and the deaths of thousands of innocent and defenseless civilians.

The Iraqi Ba'thists, through their blatant violation of the Kuwait convention and their attack on Iran's oil platforms in the Persian Gulf have endagered marine life and polluted the region's waters. In addition, in recent years even ancient monuments and historic buildings, which are considered part of the cultural and social heritage of the world community, have suffered the babaric onslaught of the Ba'thists.

In view of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's notorious record and its black history, it is doubtful whether the Iraqi regime would accept an everlasting and honorable peace, despite Iran's acceptance of Security Council Resolution No 598.

Experience has shown that the Ba'thists, because of their aggressive nature and antihuman spirit, cannot accept security, peace, and tranquillity. In view of this fact, under the existing circumstances the fighters stationed at the front are dutybound to maintain their combat readiness and vigilance in order to confront any future aggression by the enemy with greater determination and strength, and to disrupt the satanic plots of the enemies of Islam, Iran, and the revolution.

### FRG Daily Cited on Iraq's Use of Toxic Gas

*LD2007091288 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Bonn, July 20, IRNA—At Zubaydah the traces of the battle are wiped out. The Baghdad correspondent of the West German daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG reports.

Only the fresh traces of fire in the barren landscape, the munition cases lying around and the "dud shots" testify that a battle has been fought here not long ago. Only 30 kilometres on the other side of the border on Iranian territory it becomes clear why there are no bomb craters.

The munition cases prove that Iraq reconquered the Zubaydah region by using chemical weapons. There are no traces of artillery or bombs. But Iraq still denies the use of chemical weapons.

Among Western diplomats in Baghdad it is known that Iraq used chemical shells.

## Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

### Iraqi Planes Invade Airspace

*LD1907165188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Aircraft of the warmongering Iraqi regime this afternoon encroached on the airspace over Lorestan Province and bombed an industrial unit in that province.

According to an IRNA report, as a consequence of this bombing, some damage was inflicted on the industrial unit and a number of our compatriots were martyred or wounded.

The report states that aircraft of the aggressor Iraqi regime this afternoon also encroached on the airspace over the cities of Khorramabad, Tabriz, and Dezful.

After encountering the fire of the air-defense units in these regions, they were forced to flee before they could carry out any kind of operations. They broke the sound barrier upon leaving these regions.

### Communique No 3,268

*LD1907173888 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] Tehran, July 19, IRNA—Iranian anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes shot down two Iraqi warplanes at 08:25 and 09:40 hours local time (04:55 and 06:10 GMT) Tuesday during enemy air attacks on economic centers in southern Iran, said a military communique here today.

The 3268th Joint Staff communique said that in retaliation for today's Iraqi air raids, Iranian fighter bombers heavily pounded Darband-i Khan Dam installations in northeastern Iraq, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on the enemy at 10:15 GMT today.

The communique said one of the Iranian planes after carrying out its mission developed technical deficiency on its way back home and crashed inside Iraq. Iraqi regime is responsible for the pilot's life, it added.

Iranian naval units in addition to carrying out patrol missions in the territorial and international waters yesterday, closely monitored movement of an Iraqi vessel around the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway.

Muslim forces of Iran responded to Iraqi artillery fire throughout the battlefields Monday, killing and wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, two tanks and a vehicle of theirs.

Heavy fire of Iran's Muslim combatants repelled two Iraqi patrol convoys in Sayyid Sadiq and Kharratha, northwestern sector, yesterday, killing several enemy patrolmen.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements and a vehicle were set ablaze in parts of the southern and western sectors in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces yesterday.

On Monday, Iranian artillery fire silenced the fire of Iraqi tanks in Sumar and checked enemy logistical activities in Sar Dasht, Naft-e Shah, Kani-Sheykh, Helaleh, Mehran and Sayyid Sadiq, concluded the communique.

### Iraq Attacks Mehran, Piranshahr

*LD2007112388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] Last night, at a time when the UN secretary general had called upon Iran and Iraq to show restraint in line with UN Resolution 598, the aggressive Iraqi regime this morning gathered its military forces and equipment and attacked positions of the forces of Islam in the Mehran and Piranshahr regions.

According to a military report, following the onslaught by the aggressive enemy the forces of Islam confronted the Iraqi forces and powerfully crushed the enemy's offensive.

The report says that while repulsing the enemy's aggression a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded, and heavy losses were inflicted on their military hardware.

### Iraqi Planes Hit Khuzestan Site

*LD2007112788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the warmongering Iraqi regime's aircraft this morning raided an industrial project in Khuzestan Province and damaged it.

### Air Force Attacks Dukan Dam

*LD2007121038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that Iranian Air Force pilots, in retaliation for the Iraqi regime's air raids yesterday and today against our homeland's industrial and economic targets, carried out a series of extraterritorial missions with their fighter-bombers, bombing Iraqi troop concentrations, armored equipment, and fortifications, and inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the warmongering enemy.

The report says that at 0530 the Iranian Air Force pilots used incendiary bombs to attack the Dukan Dam installations and equipment.

At 0810, 0950, and 1120 Iranian pilots attacked Iraqi troop concentrations, fortifications, and armored equipment in the Hajj 'Umran operational sector.

The report also says all the Iranian pilots returned safely to their bases after completing their missions.

### Musavi To Introduce Cabinet to Majlis

*LD2007143188 Tehran IRNA in English 1349 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[text] Tehran, July 20, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi will introduce members of his Cabinet to the Majlis (Parliament) Thursday morning.

The premier speaking after a Cabinet session today said the Majlis is likely to start debate on the ministers next week.

He disclosed that the proposal for exempting him from introducing his Cabinet to the third Majlis, although approved by the house was turned down by the Council of Guardians, the body which gives the final decisions for Majlis approvals.

It was later sent to the "special state panel" which decides interests of the Islamic system, but was also turned down, he added.

As per the Constitution the premier has to introduce his Cabinet on receiving a vote of confidence from the new parliament.

But the third Majlis after giving Musavi the required vote had proposed exempting him—as an exceptional case—from introducing his Cabinet, citing the current circumstances and the nearness of presidential elections as reasons.

## Pakistan

### President Announces Elections for 16 Nov

*BK2007061288 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced:

[Begin Ziaul Haq recording] The government has decided the elections for National Assembly and for the provincial assemblies will be held, God willing, this year on the same day, on Wednesday, 16 November. [end recording]

He was addressing the Senate a short while ago.

The president said if the Election Commission felt that, due to administrative constraints, elections could not be held on the same day, then the provincial assemblies elections will be held 2 or 3 days after the National Assembly elections.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that he had hoped elections could be held within 90 days following the dissolution of the National Assembly, but that this is not practical because the first 10 days of Muharram fall on the 3d and 4th week of August, a period in which sentiments rule.

He said that holding elections in such conditions would worsen the situation.

The second reason is that August is a rainy season month and this year the rains have been heavy. Most areas of the country are faced with floods. Moreover, in the past general elections have never been held during the rainy season.

The third reason is that it will take time for the 80,000 to 90,000 hajj pilgrims, who are at present in holy Mecca, to return home and some of them would like to take part in the elections. The majority of them would like to exercise their franchise.

To shut out a significant part of the population on this important occasion is not justifiable.

The fourth and foremost reason is that under the Constitution it is necessary that all constituencies of the National Assembly are in accordance with the past census of all the provinces, provincial zones, and the federal capital. The last census was held in 1981.

Therefore, fresh delimitation of constituencies is necessary because during the interim period, many changes of residence in various parts of the country and also administrative changes have taken place.

The president said the Election Commission has said that many months are required for this work, but the president said that on his insistence they have agreed to complete this entire task within 3 or 4 months by working day and night.

### Promises Free, Fair Elections

*BK2007081488 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced that the elections to the National Assembly and the provincial assemblies will be held on Wednesday, the 16th of November this year. He was addressing the members of the Senate at a special session of the Upper House in Islamabad this morning. [passage omitted]

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he has asked the Election Commission to complete the delimitation of new constituencies and make arrangements for holding the elections at the earliest so that the general elections are held in time in accordance with today's announcement.

The president gave the assurance that elections to the national and provincial assemblies would, insha'allah [God willing], be held on the fixed date in free, fair, and impartial manner.

The members of the Senate gave a standing ovation to the president's announcement by thumping at their desk.

The special session of the Senate, which was held in connection with the president's speech, has now been adjourned. The normal session of the Senate will be held at 1000 tomorrow morning.

### Breach of Privilige Motions Held 'Inadmissible'

*BK1907114388 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] The Senate chairman today held as inadmissible the three identical privilege motions alleging breach of privilege of the Senate and its members by the president's action on the 29th of May last dissolving the National Assembly followed by the dissolution of the provincial assemblies.

The motions had been moved by Mr Zaved Jabar, Prof Khurshid Ahmad, and Mr Tariq Chowdhury on the 9th of this month.

The chairman ruled that the president had acted in exercise of the powers and discretion which the constitution rests with him. As such, no question of breach of privilege in its recognized sense, either of the Senate or of its members, can conceivably be based on the consequences arising out of a legally valid act done by a constitutionally competent authority.

### President Hails Iranian Decision on Cease-Fire

*BK1907115788 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 88*

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has described Iran's decision to accept the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 as a laudable contribution toward a negotiated, just, and honorable settlement to the tragic conflict in the Gulf.

In his message to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, the president said this Iranian decision paves the way for the establishment of enduring peace so necessary for the security and stability of the region as well as progress and prosperity of the Islamic people.

In his message on behalf of the people and the Government of Pakistan, the president conveyed to the Iranian president the support for the momentous decision of the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The president said, insha'allah [God willing], this act of statesmanship will serve the interests of Iran and Muslim ummah in the region and entire world.

## Sri Lanka

### 4 Members of Parliament Take Oath of Office

*BK1907134188 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 19 July (LANKAPUVATH)—When Parliament met this morning, four new MP's [members of parliament] took their oaths.

They were, Upali Dassanayake (United National Party), as member of Parliament for Katugampola, Ravindra Samaraweera as MP for Welimada, Nanda Ellawela (Sri Lanka Freedom Party) as MP for Ratnapura and Imtiyaz Bakeer Marker, (UNP) as MP for Beruwela.

### Ampara District Official Stoned to Death

*BK1907120588 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1045 GMT 19 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 19 July (LANKAPUVATH)—A gang suspected by police to be of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) had stoned to death Milton, a senior District Development Council (DDC) member for Himadurawewa in the Ampara District, Sunday [17 July].

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that Milton was stoned to death by a gang, who were in ambush.

A report from Gampaha states, a group of armed persons had taken away a white color Celica van at gunpoint in Nittambuwa yesterday.

An armed gang shot dead S.M. Sudubanda at Helamulla in the Siyambalanduwa police area in Sri Lanka's Moneragala District Sunday. The killing has been confirmed to be a political murder, police said.

In Matara, on information received regarding detention of some persons by armed southern terrorists, the Kamburupitiya police had gone to investigate.

Police had found that they had been released, having cut a portion of the hair and also giving them a leaflet written in red for display, stating that it is the punishment for voting.

Police yesterday searched the house of R. Jayasinghe, a National Auxiliary Forces (NAF) soldier, who was arrested with accomplice R. Upali, on Saturday in possession of 16 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, one T-56 rifle and one T-56 magazine at Laggala, Matale, in Sri Lanka's central hill country, and unearthed 69 rounds of T-56 ammunition, three magazines and a pouch.

### LTTE Obstructs Fishing in East; Arms Recovered

*BK1807160388 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jul 88*

[Text] India has blamed the LTTE for creating difficulties for fishermen in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi today the fishing community in the Kalmunai Province is not being allowed to fish in the coastal or deep sea waters by the LTTE cadres. He said the LTTE's hardline stance is not conducive for peace in the region.

During the past 24 hours, the PKF [peacekeeping force] recovered a large cache of arms and ammunition in the Vavuniya sector of the Northern Province. These include four carbines, some shotguns, 1,200 rounds of ammunition, mortar bombs and radio sets.

### 'Armed Terrorists' Attack Police Station in Uva

*BK1707130488 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1233 GMT 17 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Excerpt] Colombo, July 17 (LANKAPUVATH)—The police and Sri Lankan security forces have recovered part of the weapons which were robbed when a gang of 50 armed terrorists raided Madulsima police station in the early hours of yesterday morning in Sri Lanka's Uva Province, overpowered and stabbed the one police constable and two reserve police constables. The injured were admitted to the hospital.

One self loading rifle (SLR), four .303 rifles, seven 12-bore shotguns and one VHS set were recovered. [passage omitted]

### 12 Killed, 15 Wounded in North, East 16 Jul

*BK1707133088 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1243 GMT 17 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 17 July (LANKAPUVATH)—Twelve persons were killed and 15 wounded in northern and eastern Sri Lanka yesterday. Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that those killed were five IPKF soldiers, four terrorists, one Sri Lankan soldier and two civilians.

Four Indian soldiers were reported killed in a landmine explosion on the Pottuvil-Akkaraipattu road in the Ampara sector near the 8 mile post at Uraliya in the Arugambay area, in the Eastern Province yesterday morning. Official sources said that two self loading rifles and ammunition were robbed by the terrorists.

In another encounter with terrorists 13 kilometers north of Mankulam in the Wanni sector, one IPKF soldier was killed and two others wounded. One terrorist was killed and two others were also wounded in the encounter.

In Paranthan, two terrorists were wounded in a confrontation with the IPKF. One Indian soldier received minor injuries. Five civilians were also wounded due to the terrorists' fire in the same incident.

The IPKF troops engaged terrorists 5 kilometers south of Vennamulam in the Wanni sector yesterday. During the exchange of fire two terrorists were injured and one IPKF soldier received minor injuries. One walkie takie set, one camera, seven video cassettes and some spare parts of small arms were recovered by the Indian troops.

Reports from the Mannar town in the Wanni sector state the LTTE shot dead a TELO member Kamalason and an unidentified youth stabbed and killed a LTTE terrorist.

In the Wanni sector, the IPKF troops killed one terrorist in an ambush laid in Dharmapuram. Two hundred and forty one electric detonators, three hundred and five cordex meters and some dry rations were recovered by the Indian troops 11 kilometers north east of Vellankulam yesterday.

A report from Trincomalee states a Sri Lankan security forces soldier of the NAF [National Auxiliary Force] was killed by a pressure mine on the Sittaru-Kallar road yesterday.

In the Batticaloa sector, terrorist Kandiya Suresh from Eravur and one suspect from Valaichchenai were apprehended by the Indian forces yesterday. Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that on information IPKF recovered a body with gunshot injuries and one 9-mm round of ammunition. The deceased was identified as Rajan, a Sarvodaya [a nonviolent movement] member of Selvangar in Ariyanpattu.

A report from Kaluwanchikudi in the Ampara-Batticaloa sector states four armed youths entered the house of Sundarpulle Kanagasooriyam and took him away, stating that it was for an inquiry. A little while later his wife heard gun shots and found her husband's body one mile away from the house.

In search operations conducted in the Jaffna sector, the IPKF recovered one BPM, one 50-mm mortar and forty kilograms of explosives. One terrorist, Byan Sekharan, was apprehended in Maravan in the Jaffna sector yesterday.

Meanwhile, a report from Kattamanai states Valliapuram Krishnapulle Pasupathi was working in the post office with his assistant when two unidentified youths armed with a revolver and a grenade entered the post office and got him to open the safe and robbed cash RS. 8,442. Suspects had informed that they belonged to the LTTE.

### Landmine Kills 5 Indian Soldiers 18 Jul

*BK1907121488 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1039 GMT 19 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 19 July (LANKAPUVATH)—Five IPKF soldiers were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling was blown up last evening by an LTTE terrorist landmine in northwestern Sri Lanka.

Indian High Commission sources told LANKAPUVATH that the improvised explosive device (IED) explosion had occured at 1615 hours [1045 GMT] yesterday 6 km south-west of Talaimannar.

They said the Indian troops were on their way to work on a stretch of rail track, which was being laid.

They described the Indian soldiers have been members of a rail track opening party.

### JVP Said Responsible for Killing Soldier

*BK1707140788 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1248 GMT 17 Jul 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 17 July (LANKAPUVATH)—An unidentified armed gang suspected by police to be members of the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] stabbed and shot dead an NAF [National Auxiliary Force] soldier, D.M. Ratnayake, yesterday in the Talawa police area in Polgahagama in the Moneragala District. A report from Gampaha states that police has arrested five JVP suspects from a safe house in Ja-Ela.

In Panaleeya, in the Polgahawela police area, police arrested an Army deserter W. W Malasena who was in possession of a hand grenade. In Galle, about 10 armed men had entered the agricultural office, threatened the watcher and set fire to the office and a tractor at Baddegama in the early hours of Saturday.

A report from Hambantota states an armed gang of about 15 persons had entered the postmaster's house in Belliata. They had opened the post office and robbed Rs.339,076 and stamps to the value of Rs.89,425.

In Bulathkohutenna in the Katugastota police area, an armed gang had entered the house of G.G. Nur Mohomed Zenul Abdeen and robbed jewellery and cash to the value of RS. 300,000.

They had also entered the house of G.G. Sahabdeen and robbed a 12 bore shot gun. A police squad which was on patrol nearby rushed to the scene and confronted the terrorists. The terrorists fled.